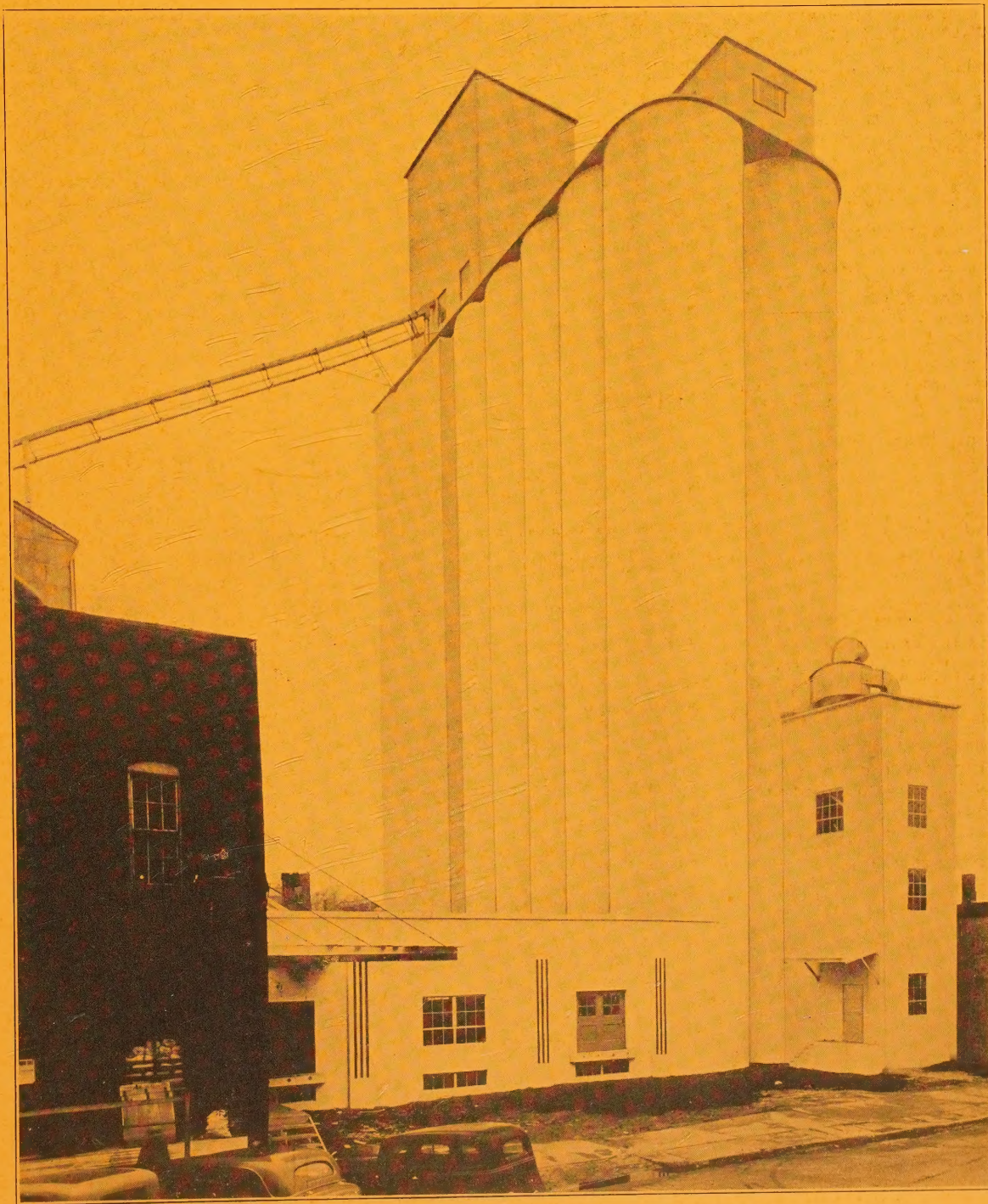


# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*



200,000 bus. Concrete Elevator of Williams Bros. Co., at Kent, O.  
[For description see page 382]



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

*HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.*

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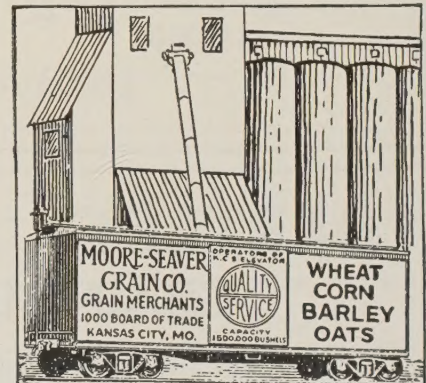
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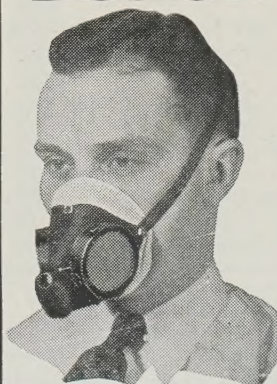
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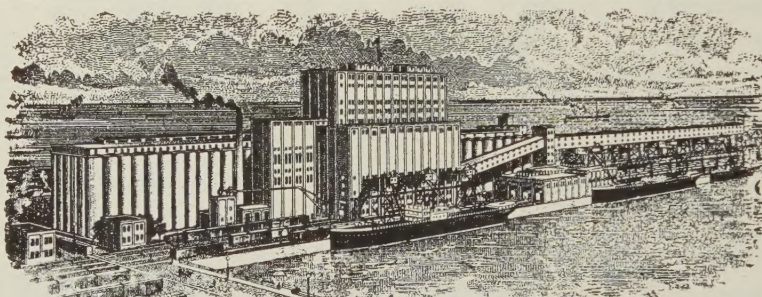
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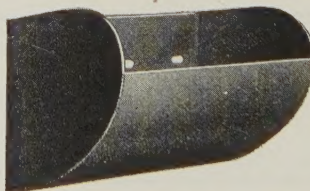
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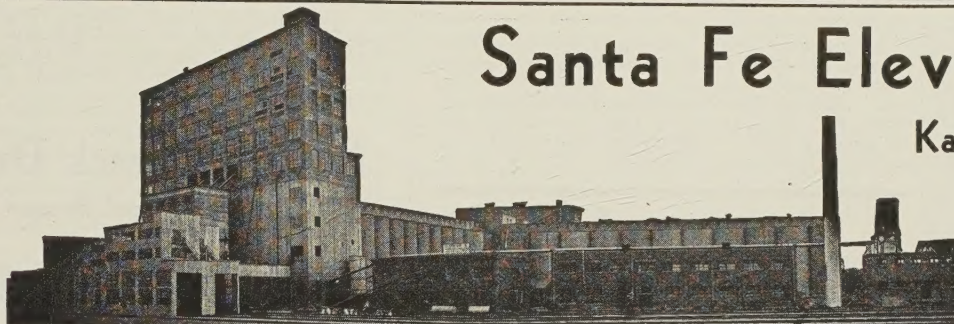
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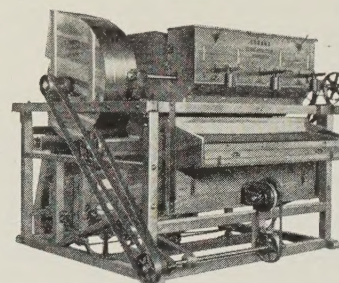
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**CENTRAL IOWA**—Grain elevator, 50,000 bu. capacity; feed and seed business; electric power; priced right to settle estate. Box 4, Dysart, Iowa.

**CENTRAL ILLINOIS**—Two modern elevators; in corn belt; excellent properties, location and business. Terms. Address 76U10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**CENTRAL ILLINOIS**—Three elevators for sale; good corn and oats territory; no competition; good volume. Address 76L8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Illinois.

**SOUTHWESTERN OHIO**—6,000 capacity; own ground; electric power, hammer mill, mixer; good grain, feed, coal territory; small capital required to handle. C. R. Bales, Xenia, Ohio.

**MINNESOTA**—125,000 bus. iron clad frame cleaning and transfer elevator for sale, electric power, fast handling, good cleaner equipment, Northwestern road, a good transit point, and in good barley territory. Real bargain price. Banner Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

**IOWA**—50,000 bu. concrete elevator; 300 bbl. mill; large two-story brick warehouse, concrete foundation. Good wheat crop, good trade territory. Will consider immediate cash offer of \$15,000 for the entire property, including equipment and land. Replacement value over \$100,000. Will gladly show property. Address Martens & Ketels Milling Co., Sioux City, Iowa.

**BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE**—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

**IOWA ELEVATOR** wanted, in good grain territory. Give full particulars. Address 76R7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**KANSAS** Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

## HELP WANTED

**WANTED**—Salesmen to handle best line of farm salt to elevators and stores on commission basis. For particulars, write Box 328, Saginaw, Mich.

**WANT RELIABLE MAN**, calling on grain elevators in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, to handle complete line of equipment as a side line; used by every elevator, easy to sell; liberal commission. Write full details relative to present connection and territory covered. Address 76Q6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## SITUATION WANTED

**COMPETENT** elevator manager with several years' experience desires change of location. Grain men and banks for reference. Address 76U8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**POSITION WANTED** as manager of Grain Business, 20 years in grain, seeds and feed. Can handle books. Best references. Address 76W1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

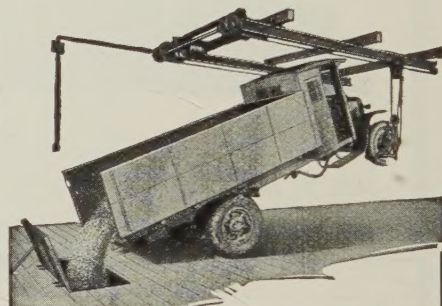
**COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED** elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain and Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## McMillin Truck Dump

For Electrical Power



The above dump represents the outcome after years in the business of manufacturing of Truck Dumps. In the endeavor to make a dump which would fill the desires of hundreds of elevator owners, each having different ideas. This is why we can honestly say that we now have a dump that will satisfy 99% of unbiased grain elevator operators.

Consider its installation, cost, efficiency, handiness and speed.

Address

**L. J. McMILLIN**  
525 Board of Trade Bldg.,  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

## A Christmas Present for Your Business

that will assist it to avoid the snares and pitfalls of new trade highways. Send it the convictions, suggestions and experiences of your brother grain dealers twice each month by subscribing to

**Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated**  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

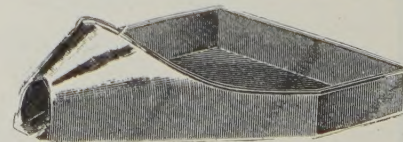
Gentlemen:—In order that I may profit by the experience of others in the grain trade, please send me the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars to pay for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator..... Post Office.....

.....bus. State.....

## SAMPLE PANS



Formed by bending sheet aluminum, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of aluminum will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½x12x16½", \$2.00; Seed Size, 1½x9x11", \$1.65, at Chicago.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
Consolidated  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



## MACHINES FOR SALE

**CORN CUTTER & Grader**—has motor—used very little. 76D6 Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

**HAMMER MILL** with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 76D7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**FEED MIXER**—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 76D8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**MOISTURE** tester complete; Boss Car Loader; manlift; 50 bu. hopper scale; feed chain; type Z engine. A-1 bargains. W. W. Pearson, Reynolds, Ind.

**VERTICAL MIXER** bargains, priced delivered; also re-built motor bargains, guaranteed same as new. Address Midwest, 728 E. Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.

## ANDERSON'S SUPERIOR FEED MIXERS

New and used, above and below floor hoppers, 500, 1,000 and 2,000 pound sizes. Best Hog Feeders made, three sizes. Buy direct from factory. Write for circulars and prices. Anderson Manufacturing Co., Paris, Ill.

## FOR SALE

30 hp Papec Mill complete with motor  
No. 4 Monitor Receiving Separator  
No. 122 Standard Seed Cleaner  
50 hp Type Y, F-M Engine  
26" Bauer Attrition mill with 2, 25 hp motors  
½ ton Vertical Feed Mixer  
½ ton Horizontal Feed Mixer  
Send for complete list of rebuilt machinery.  
Sidney Grain Machinery Co.  
Sidney, Ohio

## REBUILT MACHINES

No. 0 Victor Corn Sheller.  
No. 12 Western Corn Sheller.  
No. 1 Munson Corn Cutter with magnetic separator.  
No. 1B Eureka Corn Cutter with magnetic separator.  
Jay Bee Cracker Jack Hammer Mill.  
9x18 3 pair high Wolf Roller Mill with collar oil bearings.  
Write P. O. Box 104, Union Station Plaza, Kansas City, Mo.

Bauer 19" Attrition Mill with drive.....\$ 125  
Monarch 20" Attrition Mill BB..... 100  
Nurdyke Corn Meal Grinder..... 100  
Two Stands, Allis 9x24 Rolls, each..... 200  
Jay-Bee 2U Hammermill, complete..... 125  
Wolf Wheat Washer, No. 25, used little.. 350  
Monarch No. 4 Ear Corn Crusher..... 60  
Sullivan No. 12 Ear Corn Crusher..... 50  
70 Bbl. Flour Mill equipment, complete....2,000  
Haines ton Mixer, Several Reels, Sifters, Scourers, and other flour making equipment.  
O. F. MERWIN, ERIE, PENNA.

## MACHINERY BARGAINS

No. 9 Clipper Cleaner; No. 6 Invincible Tri-screen with BB fan shaft. No. 4 Monitor Cleaner; Munson Mixer; Sprout-Waldron vertical mixer. Fairbanks 6 bu. automatic scale; Howe Hopper Scale; Fairbanks Flour and Barrel Scale; 10,000 lb. Standard scale. JB and Gruendler hammer mills; motor and belt driven attrition mills, all makes and sizes. Corn cutter and grader (new), cob crushers. Sidney corn sheller; Triumph corn sheller; Duplex corn cutter and Grader; 25 bbl. Midget mill; 60 bbl. Midget mill; one No. 89 Clipper; 2 and 3 pr. high feed rolls; pulleys, magnetic spouts. Everything for the feed mill and elevator. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**FEED MIXER** for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 76D5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—Second hand elevator and feed mill machinery, leather belting, pulleys and shafting. Write us. Weaver Sales Corp., 206 Corn Exchange Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

**WANTED**—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

## MOTORS—GENERATORS

## SAVE on MOTORS and GENERATORS

Write for new Free Catalog of guaranteed rebuilt Motors, Generators, Pumps Compressors, etc. We Save you Half. Your Idle equipment taken in trade. Specials in totally enclosed motors, as well as other Bargains.  
Chicago Electric Co., 1331 W. 22d St., Chicago.

## SCALES FOR SALE

**MOTOR TRUCK SCALES**, all capacities; guaranteed; lowest prices; terms. Also used scales. Bonded Scale Co., Manufacturers, Columbus, O.

**SELL YOUR SECOND HAND** Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

## RAT EXTERMINATOR

**RAT LUNCHES**—Kills rats and mice without poison. Ready to use. Just lay them out. Endorsed by agricultural authorities. \$1 large package—\$3.50 a carton prepaid. Salesmen-Distributors wanted. Rat Lunches Co., Carroll, Ia.

## SEEDS FOR SALE

**SEED OATS** that grow and win favor with those who plant them. Rice Grain Co., Metamora, Ohio.

## SEED CLEANING

**BUCKHORN** removed from clover seed at only 1½¢ per pound. We are equipped to give prompt, efficient service. Huey Seed Co., Carthage, Ill.

## Better Grades!

You can raise the grade of the grain you ship, if you will load it with a BOSS Car Loader. Let us tell you more about it.

**Pneumatic Grain Machinery Co.**  
DAYTON, OHIO



**American Red Cross**

## Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ————R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½ x 4¾ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.  
Price \$1.00, plus postage

**Grain & Feed Journals**  
CONSOLIDATED  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

## One whiff of CYANOGEN KILLS RATS

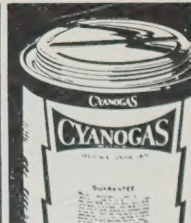
WHEREVER THEY ARE—under ground, under floors, stacks of grain-bags, in walls—right in their burrows. CYANOGEN is a gas-producing powder NOT A BAIT. Sold by hardware, drug, seed and feed dealers. ¼-lb. 45¢; 1-lb. 75¢; 5-lbs. \$3.00; 25-lbs. \$10.00; 100-lbs. \$30.00  
Booklet on pests and how to get rid of them. Write Dept. H

**AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORPORATION**

30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. 625 Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



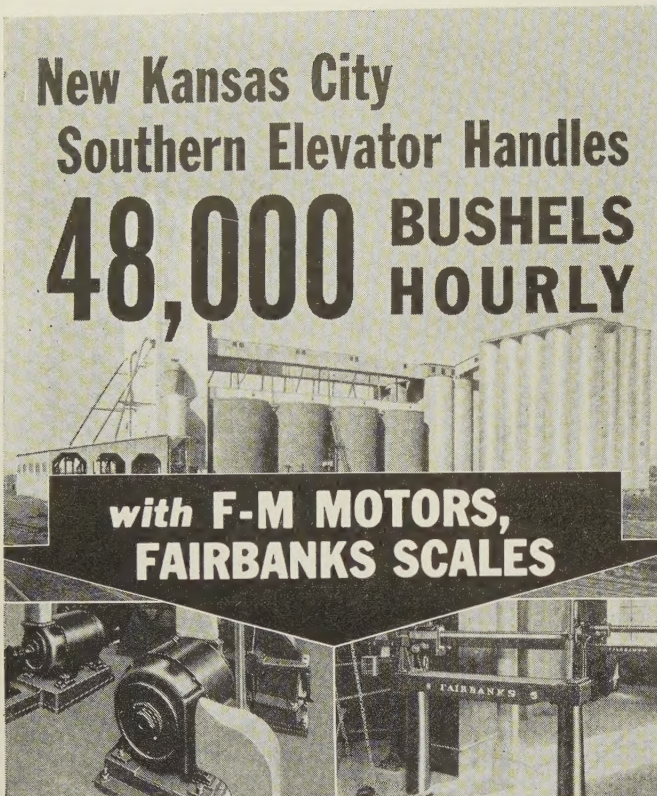
**SPECIAL OFFER**  
\$6.00 Foot Pump for \$4.50 Post Paid. You can buy other Dusters but this is the BEST. Specially designed for CYANOGEN. Lasts indefinitely. Send check or money order.





**New Kansas City  
Southern Elevator Handles  
48,000 BUSHELS  
HOURLY**

**with F-M MOTORS,  
FAIRBANKS SCALES**



● In November, 1935, the giant new Kansas City Southern elevator began operation, receiving 18,000 bushels per hour, with two shipping legs capable of handling 30,000 bushels.

The powering of the receiving and shipping legs, the conveyor systems, the grain power shovel shafts, dryers, and car puller was entrusted to Fairbanks-Morse motors. And the all-important job of weighing went to Fairbanks Scales. The accuracy and sensitivity of the big 2,500-bushel-capacity hopper scales was demonstrated by their precision reading to within a tenth of an ounce per thousand pounds when the scales were loaded to full capacity.

Does YOUR grain elevator need better motors, more accurate scales? Then let us show you what F-M Motors and Fairbanks Scales are accomplishing throughout the grain elevator industry. For full information, address Dept. N-391, Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 900 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 34 branches at your service throughout the United States.

**106 YEARS OF PRECISION MANUFACTURING**

**FAIRBANKS - MORSE**

**Motors AND Scales**

POWER, PUMPING AND WEIGHING EQUIPMENT



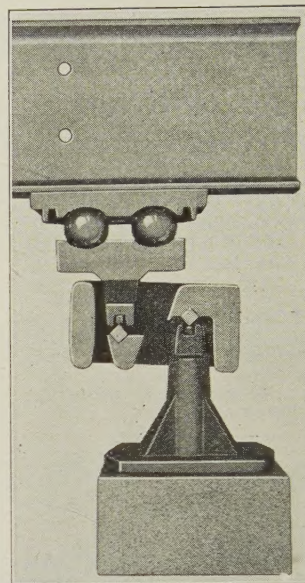

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## The HEART of a SOWEIGH SCALE . . .

Every Soweigh scale is precision built, carefully tested to the specifications of each individual installation. Note the features which insure free movement of the platform in all directions:

- SKIRT on upper casting prevents water dropping into ball cup.
- WATER SHED protects back bearing from dirt and water.
- BALL BEARINGS, absolutely perfect, made of hardened steel.
- BALL CUPS, specially constructed, hardened and accurately ground.
- PIVOTS, all knife edge steel, backed by casting. Breakage impossible.
- BEARINGS, all self aligning, insuring full contact with knife edge pivots.

GET the FACTS on Soweigh before you buy ANY Scale.

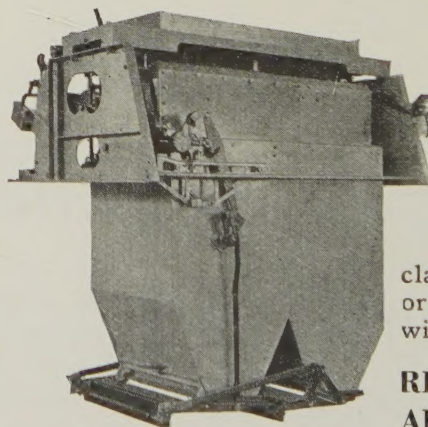


## SOWEIGH SCALES

**SUPERIOR SCALE COMPANY**  
DELAVER, ILLINOIS

## GRAIN SHIPPERS!

**WATCH YOUR PRICES!  
WATCH YOUR WEIGHTS!**



Both are equally important — Don't rely on obsolete, worn-out scales.

Have them put in first-class condition, or replace them with the modern

**RICHARDSON**  
All-Automatic

## Grain Shipping Scale

**ACCURATE and SPEEDY**

## Richardson Scale Company

Factory: Clifton, N. J.

37 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Illinois  
Minneapolis, Minn.

Wichita, Kansas



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT—GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CAUTION must be observed in selling grain delivered if the maritime strike spreads to the extent that railroad embargoes prevent shipment to the point of delivery.

AN ELEVATOR BUILDER in Indiana who hired men that had been on relief work found that he had to let them go because they had acquired the habit of lighting pipes and cigarettes and standing around without getting anything done.

MICHIGAN elevator men will rest easier since the apprehension and confession of the robber who has been breaking into many elevators to steal clover seed. Many safe blowers are still at large and continue to do more damage to safes than the total of their ill-gotten gains.

BEFORE the futures market was established in soybeans, in September, the beans were quoted at \$1.19 and the meal at \$40.50. Now the beans are up to \$1.24 and the meal is down to \$38.40. Who can deny that a futures market benefits grower and feeder?

THE MARKED increase in the number of patents granted for mechanical machines and devices designed to improve and expedite the handling of grain reflects renewed activity all along the line leading to better grain handling facilities for all elevator operators.

BY HOLDING corn off the market U. S. farmers are encouraging the importation of Argentine corn and boosting the market price to feeders and industries using corn. They are also stimulating the demand for choice seed for next year's planting. Regimenting the farmers so as to give employment to an army of malingerers may provide a living for the won't-works, but it so upsets the business of producing grain, growers will experience much difficulty in adjusting their activities to the new regulations. However, it will not be an easy matter to win back buyers of corn who are forced to use substitutes.

REPLACING a belt on a moving pulley nearly cost the life of a feed mill operator reported in our Indiana News columns this number. His left hand was wrenched off at the wrist and bleeding to death was only prevented by the prompt application of a tourniquet to the injured member by a young man who had been given instruction in first aid. Many limbs and some lives have been sacrificed to the belief held by uninformed machinery operators that belts can be shifted on moving machinery without loss of time or power, however experience proves they are wrong. Weeks and limbs have been lost by many belt shifting failures where minutes have been saved by successful shifters.

NO PATMAN bill could have been passed had the merchants and manufacturers made their objections known to the Congressmen in time. A loud enough protest when Congress reassembled would readily procure its repeal.

MORE THAN 500 miles of railroad in Kansas have been abandoned since the advent of the trucks. This should encourage country grain dealers either to give more business to the rails, or else get trucks of their own. Of course, the railroads could settle many of their freight traffic volume problems by reducing rates and by reducing their carload minimums. Woe unto the business that fails to adapt itself to the changing conditions with which it is faced.

EASTERN FARMERS complain over the high cost of feed grains and feed concentrates. In some sections farmers have been reducing their livestock to save on feed costs. This trend in turn has the effect of reducing supplies of milk, butter, eggs, and other livestock products and increasing the prices of them to a profitable basis in spite of the high costs of feeds. Wise feeders are taking literally all offerings of livestock from those farmers who are trying to save the cost of feeds.

BOOSTING the price of the December corn future 10 cents per bushel suddenly 7 weeks before the option expires should be sufficient notice that the situation is tight. That this is not a pit squeeze to run in the shorts will be understood when we consider that spot corn is commanding a higher price at Kansas City and Omaha than at Chicago. Of the 53,000,000 bus. open interest in corn 25,000,000 is in the December future that must be bought in or delivered; and the commercial stocks in the whole of North America are less than 5,000,000 bus. To ease the position of the seller he must be helped out by the farmer, the country shipper, a cold wave and Argentina, to the extent of 20,000,000 bus.

A SINGLE variety, and that the one best adapted to the locality, should be grown in the territory tributary to one shipping point, if the views of terminal market buyers are to be satisfied. Pure durum, and pure soft wheat have their special demand; and the grain buyer will profit by striving to induce farmers to grow some one sort approved by the state experiment station, or the Crop Improvement Ass'n. Many farmers will yield to the offer of superior seed if the price is lower, or if the grain buyer will take the farmer's own weed infested and mongrel seed in trade for clean seed. Lending choice seed has a special appeal to some shiftless farmers who find it hard to pay cash.

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER 11, 1936

If a box car shortage develops the local station agent should be asked to resurrect his long forgotten rules on distribution of cars.

ANTI-FRICTION bearings will reduce the amount of power and lubricants needed to operate your elevator and reduce the friction fires.

CHOICE, clean heavy seeds of pure variety will help the farmer to a larger crop of good grain and the elevator operator to an increased volume of business.

THE APPROACH of cold weather calls for attention to the stove-pipe and chimney of the grain office to see that their condition does not constitute a serious fire hazard.

IN REGULATING truck freight rates the I.C.C. will find itself confronted with the necessity of telling a manufacturer or merchant who does his own trucking what to charge himself for doing his own hauling.



LESSONS of experience are wasted on the politicians who desire to pose as friends of the farmer and seize upon price fixing and control of marketing of wheat as the medium of appeal. The most recent example of this flouting of experience is the present government of France, which has enacted a law forbidding the quoting of market prices of wheat on any commercial exchange and limiting the margin for handling wheat to only 2½ cents per bushel. It passes all understanding how it can benefit the farmer to be kept in the dark as to the price and to have the number of buyers cut down to the few who can perform an inefficient marketing service for 2½ cents.

### Feed Sellers Not Guilty of Practicing Medicine

Feed dealers in California are much exercised over the interpretation of the state statute by the attorney-general and the state pharmacy board that common livestock remedies can not be sold by feed dealers, on the unfounded theory that if they did so they would be practicing veterinary medicine, a function reserved by the state law to licensed veterinarians.

The drafters of the law, however, were not so careless as to make the law unconstitutional by making it so all-inclusive. A reading of the law will disclose the saving clause "shall charge or receive money therefor, or other compensation."

Anyone at all familiar with the business practices of feed merchants and their field representatives must know that they do not receive money or other compensation for the advice that they do in fact give, that they do not "apply drugs or medicine," and that their volunteering the information that certain remedies are good for certain ailments is not "prescribing" for any particular animal.

As long as he does not collect pay for the service it seems clear that the field man of the retailer or manufacturer is free to give advice regarding diseases, feeding, housing and sanitation of poultry and livestock.

Viewed in the proper perspective this action of the Veterinary Board and Pharmacy Board is but a bureaucratic attempt to expand their authority.

### Building Your Trade Association

Grain dealers generally are always interested in the work of their business association, and while many neglect to join in the support of the associations working for the promotion of their common business interests, recent developments have disclosed an unexpected willingness of many of the country elevator operators to join with their brothers in maintaining their association. In fact the Kansas and the Missouri associations have almost doubled their membership through the employment of hustling solicitors.

The president of the National in his address before the Nebraska ass'n recently emphasized the fact that the grain and feed trades are being benefited by their business ass'ns in proportion to the support given. Your business ass'n needs not only your financial support, but your active cooperation in securing new members, in planning new work and in devising practical ways to protect the business from thoughtless, blundering lawmakers who have not a clear understanding of the service performed by the grain and feed merchants.

Pres. Wilder in his address published on page 379, this number, appeals to dealers who have pride in their business to stand up for their rights and place a check on unfair regulations and limitations by boards, bureaus and commissions to the end that all may serve more efficiently their clientele. The ass'ns have done much to bring about the general adoption of fair practices, uniform methods, rules of trade and grain grading and proved their value to merchants anxious to conduct their business along legitimate lines. Every merchant fully recognizes his incapacity for bringing about any reform or improvement in the conditions or methods prevailing in his special line. But, by cooperating with others in the same line, he can bring about a much desired improvement without much expense. In fact, most of the improvements effected in the merchandising of grain, have been worth many times their cost to every merchant affected.

President Wilder appeals to dealers who have any pride whatever in their business, to roll up their sleeves and

make a determined effort to protect their business from the loud-mouthed agitators who persist in handicapping those now engaged in the efficient marketing of grain, with impractical regulations that increase the cost of marketing grain. Grain merchants generally, fully recognize that much of the governmental interference with the marketing of grain has not only been detrimental to the interest of producers and consumers, but have made it most difficult for experienced grain merchants to serve efficiently.

If all of the state and local ass'ns were to conduct vigorous campaigns for new members, the trade would soon be so well organized that many desirable reforms in trade methods and practices, could readily be attained and the business protected from antagonistic legislation. Members of the trade generally recognize that much legislation in the way of forcing country grain buyers to pay unheard of landlord's liens is decidedly unfair, yet few of the ass'ns have made any effort to secure fair consideration of the rights and responsibilities of merchants who buy grain in the public market daily. So much has been gained, and yet much remains to be gained through the medium of trade associations, it would seem that every grain and feed merchant would be glad of the opportunity to join with his fellow merchants in promoting and protecting his business interests. Alone he can accomplish nothing, but with an active persevering band of self respecting merchants he can always obtain a hearing and generally fair consideration.

### Grain Storage Research

Elsewhere in this number are set out at length the experiments by two Kansas professors on the storage of damp wheat in different styles of ventilated bins. These tests were made long before the Secretary of Agriculture broached his ever normal granary scheme, making the indictment of the farm storage folly by Professors Swanson and Fenton more damning. They said: "The extent of damage to wheat in farm storage is enormous as shown by data secured from large wheat growers in Kansas."

The several styles of bins tried out in Kansas were those available to the farmer, with only natural or unforced ventilation. It was found that side wall ventilation was not effective in preventing heating. Special flues were found to be of no value. Attempts to ventilate were successful only at bottom or sides of bins, heating taking place invariably within the body of the mass.

Contrast these results with those obtained in the elevators equipped with driers, with legs to run the grain and with a thermometer system in the bins to give timely warning that the contents must be moved, and it will be seen the elevator operator is performing a service

A CORPORATION may spread itself over the whole world . . . may employ one hundred thousand men . . . yet the average person will form his judgment of the corporation through his contact with one individual. If this person is rude or inefficient, it will require a lot of courtesy and efficiency to overcome the bad impression. Every member of an organization who, in any capacity, comes in contact with the public, is a salesman . . . the impression he makes is an advertisement . . . good or bad.



of real benefit to the wheat grower. The farmer who delivers his damp wheat immediately to the grain elevator performs the first practical step in the orderly marketing system created by the grain elevator operators of the land.

### The Trucker Merchant

Country merchants in many lines are protesting most vigorously against roving trucker merchants being permitted to use the public highways for undermining or stealing the business of the merchants engaged in handling heavy commodities and thereby shortening the life of towns and villages without performing a real service to the farmers of the territories traveled.

Many grain and feed merchants have overcome the injury to their own business by establishing a trucker service for their farm patrons. That has discouraged the farmers of their district, dealing with strangers of unknown address and distributors of rubber checks. The grain merchant who operates trucks, as a rule has an established reputation in the territory where he operates, and patrons recognize the dependability of his weights and grades, so they hesitate to deal with the irresponsible strangers.

### Out After the Mischief Makers

The Independent Feed Dealers of Iowa, now in the course of organization, have come out with a clear, definite plan for improving the conditions under which men engaged in this line of business will operate and the objectives outlined by its promoters are "A determined effort to keep farm bureaus and county agents out of mercantile business."

It was never contemplated that either class of agricultural agents should devote any time to promoting the purchase or sale of any commodity or product, yet we find in some sections the county agents have abandoned all attempts to improve agricultural methods or practices and are devoting most of their time to the sale of farm products or purchase of farm supplies, often for personal profit, all of which is foreign to the true purpose of the establishment of such service.

In the early days of the county agents activities, many country merchants and grain dealers contributed liberally to the agent's salary. But, when these thoughtless agents engaged in merchandising lines and undermined the business of those who were supporting them, they lost the support and won the antagonism of merchants in many lines. County agents who are unwilling to help farmers of their districts attain more profitable results from farming operations, owe it to their employers to resign and get into some occupation where they can serve loyally and without injury to those contributing to their support.

### Wanted—A Name for Cereal Oats

Instead of thinking up limericks or trying to work crossword puzzles the thoughtful grain dealer will earn and deserve something much better, the thanks of the trade and the Federal Grain Supervision, for suggesting a good name for the thin oats now coming forward in unwelcome quantity.

Strenuous objection, of course, will be made to any change in the rules for grading that will keep the pin oats out of the present numerical grades, especially by farmers who harvest them and will feel penalized, backed up by cereal millers who have cleaned out the pinny oats and want to sell them for feed.

On the other hand the manufacturers of rolled oats who have cleaned out the thin oats and shipped them to terminals do not want them delivered back to themselves on contract when they have a big line of futures bought.

The farmer, abetted by the weather man, is responsible for most of this problem, and in fairness the burden can be passed back to him. As explained rather fully by a seed specialist on page 400 the growers, extension workers and crop improvement ass'ns have encouraged farmer to seed oats too thickly, thus producing a greater number of kernels, but each one smaller in size, just as an orchardist who neglects to prune the pear tree will get a large crop of small and worthless fruit.

Constructive ideas on the grading and naming of cereal oats will be welcomed during the months that must elapse before the Bureau of Agricultural Economics can promulgate a change in the oat standards.

THE MANY improvements being made in the mechanical equipment of country grain elevators and feed mills proves conclusively that operators generally have every confidence in the ability and the plans of U. S. farmers to produce a big crop in 1937.

THE WAGE problem brought about by the rise in the cost of living can be met constructively in the large terminal elevators and flour mills by adopting a sliding scale based on official government statistics of cost of living, as recently inaugurated by the leading corporations in the electrical and steel industries.

THE TIME of large cargo boats is so valuable that a generous reward awaits the inventor who can speed up the discharge of grain from the holds of lake steamers. Taking on a grain cargo is a matter of only a few hours, while unloading takes a whole day. Ample power is available to lift a greater volume of grain in a given time. It should be possible to move upward a solid stream of grain of greater cross-section.

### Board to Adopt Old Hours

Following the referendum vote of Chicago citizens and the action of the Chicago City Council abolishing daylight saving time effective Nov. 15 the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade at their regular weekly meeting Nov. 10 voted to open the grain market at 9:30 and close it at 1:15 as in former years, effective Nov. 16, as an emergency measure.

Since members must pass on any change in the rules it was voted by the directors to have the members ballot Nov. 24 on two propositions, one calling for an opening at 9:30, close at 1:15, and the other for opening at 9:30 and close at 1:30, the only difference being in the closing time.

### Railroad Bound by Side Track Contract

For several years prior to 1905 a sawmill had been operated by the New Dells Lumber Co. on the west bank of the Chippewa River in Eau Claire, Wis., but it was decided to get logs by rail instead of driving down the river and on Oct. 2, 1905, the company contracted with the Omaha Railroad for right of way for a spur to be built by the railroad company, the railroad furnishing the ties and rails.

Section 1802, Wisconsin Statutes of 1898 provides that "the owner of any elevator, warehouse, mill, lumber, coal or wood yard within the yard limits of any station or terminus of any railroad may, at his own expense, construct a railroad track from such elevator, mill, warehouse or yard to such railroad and connect with the same by switch at a point within the yard limits, and the railroad corporation shall allow such connection. Such side track and switch shall at all times be under the control and management of and be kept in repair and operated for the benefit of such owner; but the actual cost of so maintaining and operating the same shall be paid monthly by the owner thereof."

The lumber company in 1906 sold land adjacent to the spur to one Reinhard, who established a coal and wood business, giving him the privilege of using the lumber company's spur track. The mill was closed in 1932, and in 1934 the lumber company sold to one Kessler a block adjoining the spur, reserving right of way for spur track. The lumber company tried to sell its right of way to the railroad company, but failed and on July 16, 1934, notified the railroad company that it would not permit use of the right of way by the railroad company for the accommodation of other than itself.

The railroad company continued to use the track, and on Aug. 13, 1934, the lumber company started condemnation proceedings against the railroad company, asking for damages for the taking of the side track. The commissioners appointed made an award to plaintiff lumber company. The railroad company appealed to the circuit court, where a jury assessed damages at \$6,500 for the taking of the right of way and \$100 for depreciation of value of city lots. The railroad company then appealed to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, which, on June 29, 1936, decided in favor of the lumber company, holding the railroad company bound by its original contract, three judges dissenting.

The court held the lumber company had the right to demand that the railroad discontinue use of its right of way beyond the Kessler spur, for which use condemnation would lie. The Supreme Court, however, ordered a new trial for a new assessment of damages, giving plaintiff lumber company the value of the land occupied by the right of way and the value of the roadbed and structures thereon made by the plaintiff.—268 N. W. 243.



## Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Estimating Grain?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* To settle a dispute on a grain measurement we have been referred to the Grain & Feed Journals as having published an article containing data supplied by the Board of Trade. When did this article appear?—D. R. Jorgensen, asst. mgr., Des Moines Oat Products Co., Des Moines, Ia.

**Ans.:** The article referred to appears in Asked-Answered Dept. Mar. 28, 1934, and covers fully the allowances that must be made for the test weight. The rule is given for different kinds of grain, in a column article, as determined by the Chicago Board of Trade Weighing Department.

Other conditions determining the amount of grain in a bin of certain cubic capacity such as packing effect and material of which the bin is constructed and its height are allowed for in a series of articles by Frederic C. Dobson, grain estimator, in the Grain & Feed Journals, July 22, 1936, pages 65 and 66; Aug. 26, 1936, pages 154 and 155; Sept. 9, 1936, page 212; Sept. 23, page 245; Oct. 28, page 360, with three more to follow. The series will include a chart with curved lines enabling anyone with a knowledge of multiplication and division to find the amount of grain in a bin without working out any formulas.

### Stations Broadcasting Chicago Grain Quotations

The Chicago Board of Trade quotations are broadcast by WGN, WLS, WWAE, WJJD, all of Chicago; by WCLS Joliet, WJBC Bloomington, WTAD Quincy, WDLZ Tuscola, WILI, Urbana, Ill.; WIND, Gary; WOWO, Ft. Wayne; WHBW, Anderson; WBOW, Terre Haute; WDAA, Lafayette, Ind.; WDAA giving the close and local grain and hay quotations to farmers; WLW, Cincinnati, and WOSU, Columbus, O.

### All-Powerful French Wheat Board

Every attempt by government to regulate prices of commodities has ended in failure; and altho its earlier attempts at wheat control failed miserably, yet the French government again is attempting a more complete domination of the wheat trade.

The new law forbids the quotation of wheat in any commercial exchange of France. The margin for handling grain has been fixed at 2 francs per quintal (2.54 cents per bushel). This margin applies to both the cooperatives and the private grain dealers. After 15 centimes have been taken off for the new sales tax on wheat, there are only 1.85 francs left (2.36 cents per bushel) for handling charges, an amount which the trade believes to be inadequate.

The co-operatives may receive subsidies from the National Wheat Board to cover any operating losses, whereas the regular grain dealers may not. This has already resulted in some reluctance on the part of private grain dealers to engage in business, at least at the present time, and most of the wheat operations are being handled by co-operatives. The latter are still insufficient in number, and many farmers are experiencing difficulties at the present time in disposing of their grain.

A part of the difficulty lies in the financing of wheat marketing, for it appears in many cases that the structural work of the new plan is not sufficiently complete as yet to permit farmers to obtain advances on the wheat delivered to co-operatives or held on their farms. These two problems of inadequate co-operative capacity and crop financing are the main difficulties facing the National Wheat Board in the first 2 months of its operation.

### Argentine Corn Floods United States Markets

More than 20,000,000 bus. of Argentine corn have been unloaded at domestic coast points this fall, sifting inland to reduce the demand for the domestic product, and hold prices down. Gulf export elevators are again busy, but with imports instead of exports. River and lake transportation have carried the foreign product as far west as Chicago, Milwaukee, and Duluth, invading the very heart of the Corn Belt. At the close of October Chicago lake elevators with marine legs were busy filling their bins with the Argentine product to help supply domestic demand, and filling those bins at prices below offerings of the domestic corn.

The first cargo of Argentine corn to reach Chicago this season was 85,000 bus. carried from Montreal on the steamer Pillsbury for the Norris Grain Co. This was unloaded on Oct. 29. It graded No. 2 yellow flint, 14% moisture. The second cargo was 108,000 bus. carried by the steamer George L. Torian to the same consignee, arriving on Nov. 2. A third boatload arrived for the same buyer later in the same week.

At Montreal on Nov. 3, two vessels were in berth unloading Argentine corn, and four more were waiting their turn. An additional even dozen freighters were reported on the St. Lawrence route headed for the same destination. Daily shipments of this corn were being made by rail and by lake vessels to Buffalo, New England points, and as far west as Duluth.

Arrivals of the Argentine product at Pacific Coast ports during the last week in October were 3,041 tons at Portland, Ore., 9,133 tons at San Francisco, 2,240 tons at Los Angeles, New Orleans received 1,904 tons. Portland quoted Argentine corn at 92½¢ a bu., compared with offerings at approximately \$1.39 per bu. of No. 2 yellow domestic corn.

Five ships were expected to arrive in California harbors with 60,000 tons of Argentine corn during the first week in November, and await settlement of a longshoremen's strike for unloading.

Eastern and New England states, ordinarily considered the natural market for corn from the eastern half of the Corn Belt, have been swamped with the Argentine product. On Oct. 31 a car of corn from an Ohio point was received at the Chicago market. Normally this corn would have moved to Buffalo. Now the Chicago market offers the best returns. Late in October New York elevators offered Argentine corn at 95½¢ while Argentine shippers were offering parcel lots on f.a.q. basis at about 92½¢ c.i.f. American ports. November corn in the Buenos Aires market closed at 47¾¢ on Oct. 29, when December corn in the Chicago market closed at 93¾¢. Room enough for 25¢ a bu. import duty and an aggregate of 19½¢ a bu. shipping charges, plus a profit on the Argentine product.

At the close of October it was estimated that American interests had contracted for 30,000,000 bus. of Argentine Corn. On Oct. 24 official estimates placed the remaining volume of Argentine corn available for export at 165,000,000 bus. As pressure from the Argentine product crowds in on the American product domestic corn has been squeezed farther and farther inland, has suffered loss in value, and has had to search for entirely new markets. So much for reduced acreage in the U. S. corn belt and planned scarcity.

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Dec. 1. Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 8, 9, 10. South Dakota Farmers Elevtr. Ass'n, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Feb. 2, 3, 4. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D.

June 21, 22. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Breakers Hotel, Cedar Point, O.

Flaxseed markets have shown a firmer tendency during the week just past. Argentine sellers seem to be reluctant to part with their flax, indicating that in their opinion the rather long decline has, at least for the time being, come to an end. In our Northwest markets, flax futures are 4¢ higher. There is an excellent demand for medium and good quality offerings. A premium of fifteen cents a bushel over the December option price is being paid for the better cars in Minneapolis and Duluth.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

### Death of Edwin Doern

Edwin A. Doern, well known as a grain receiver on the Chicago Board of Trade, died unexpectedly Oct. 29 of a heart attack at his home, aged 62 years.

His connection with the grain business began at an early age, with Carl C. Moeller & Co., in 1890. In 1897 he became a member of the Board of Trade and three years later became sec'y of the Pope & Eckhardt Co. When W. N. Eckhardt retired in 1928 this firm became the present Doern, Scarritt, Hannah Co., with Mr. Doern as president.

Mr. Doern had been active in Board of Trade affairs, having been a member of the transportation com'te for over 15 years, a director of the Board for 6 years and vice president in 1927.

He is survived by his widow and two sons, Arthur and Philip.



Edwin A. Doern, Chicago, Ill., Deceased.



# The Urgent Need of Strong Trade Ass'ns

[An address by S. W. Wilder, Pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, before Nebraska Grain Dealers Assn.]

We are meeting here in a time of stirring world and national events. Today our fundamental beliefs are put to the test; our faith in our business occupation is being searched; our hope for the future daily becomes our greater concern. Today business men over the world are wondering if all this bally-hoo about socialism and cooperative business is just froth of a temporary social unrest, or a threat of man's change toward an ant-hill society.

It seems that our conference today, and in meetings like this throughout the nation, should be marked with a depth of study and a seriousness of purpose that we have not before known. Many men in many powerful organizations are busily engaged today in political maneuver intended to end private initiative in business, to insist that you serve yourself with less than your full personal ability, in short, that you set no goal higher than an average determined by political or social mob leaders.

**There is nothing new** in the present confusion over capitalism, fascism or communism. Dictatorship is as old as the history of mankind, and has always ended in disaster. Communism is just another kind of dictatorship, no less cruel in its effect upon individuals and no more productive of results than the other isms. Democracy is the only government that has the tempo of modern times; it is the only one which offers a clear step ahead in human progress. Perhaps our lack of faith in democracy today is only a sign that our mass intellect has failed to keep pace with the advance that democracy has offered.

**We are living** through a period of group action. Our national affairs respond to the pressure of numbers rather than to the influence of logic. Our political leaders, in either state or nation, first ask us whom we represent, and how many. Democracy itself is not to blame if the human beings that make up the democracy would rather count noses than to examine ideas. We are still in that sorry stage when we will demand long study and careful training from the man who would be a physician, yet pick our lawmakers from among those who promise the most and shout the loudest. We have ahead of us a long road of education; for today our democracy and its fulfillment is a race between education and social chaos.

While we are in this period of group activity, grain and feed men know that we are in a modern Rome, and must do as the Romans do. The individual feed man cannot continue in business at his local station with hope of a profitable future, if he ignores the threats that develop in every session of the legislature or his Congress. A group of men will rush to the Congress and by very force of numbers see that a new and probably unwise law is enacted. The great majority may feel that the law is unwise, or even vicious, but a highly organized minority can always defeat an unorganized majority.

Here in Nebraska you have long felt the truth of this, and you have continued a state association which, I may confidently say, has made fine contribution to sanity in legal proposals about the grain and feed industry. Your state association is actually a part of your local business, as valuable to you as any bookkeeper, salesman or plant manager on your pay-rolls. Dissolve this association today, and you will find another grown up to fill its place within a few months. It is

not a social organization, or a place alone to exchange trade news; it is your first and most important defense against the confusion of a world maddened by the spilling of blood, and in rebellion against any constituted authority.

As this association answers your need for a voice in state grain and feed matters, so your Grain and Feed Dealers National Association is your national voice in national problems. In recent years more of your attention has been drawn to the national capitol than to your state capitol. The tendency of the federal government to usurp the place of the state, and the steady reaching of the federal hand toward the control of the local business, have caused you greater concern every succeeding year. So today a national group organization is as necessary for you as a state organization. Both are necessary, and both must have your support.

**One of the tragedies** of organization work is the number of dealers who are content to let some of us do the work and pay the costs, while they enjoy the benefits. Your non-members would be the first to howl if the benefits of your state associations were removed. Perhaps they are not members only because you have failed to point out this fact to them. In any of our associations, perhaps it is the willingness of a few men to carry the load that is our worst threat.

That is why I believe that every grain and feed dealer should belong to his state organization, and that the job of increasing membership is a job for the membership itself. No secretary, or paid employe, however clever and active, can do the work that needs to be done and still devote much of his attention to membership solicitation. When he spends his time on a membership campaign, he must take that time from the principal job of watching and protecting your business interests. It is not fair either to your secretary or to your business.

**Every member** of this association should feel responsibility for the membership record of his own country or region. If there are men who are his competitors and fellows in business, he should insist that they help him share the very small cost of a work that is necessary to all of them. The man who will not join in a work that he will admit is necessary, is merely a man who is poaching upon the entire trade. It is a reflection upon the membership, and not upon any paid employe, when an association fails to realize its full possibilities. This is YOUR association; it answers YOUR need; it is just as surely YOUR job.

**Our National Ass'n** has just held a great convention, one of the best on record. There was a great enthusiasm for a broadened national program, clearly defined and diligently followed. The National Association carefully defined its position of reliance upon your state and regional associations. We expect to work more closely with your state association than ever before, and to serve them in matters of national interest. We need your financial help in this important national program. Our dues are twenty dollars per year, surely a small fee for participation in so important a work. We are proud to say that Nebraska has long been one of the best states in support of the National Association; we were indeed inspired by the scores from Nebraska who attended our recent convention in Milwaukee. There are scores of other dealers who should belong, first, to your state ass'n, and, second, to our National Ass'n. I give you the challenge direct,—it is your job

to decide whether this state and national work is important enough to warrant your active interest in getting additional members. Neither association can prosper without your personal support.

**Next week our National Ass'n** will be represented in Washington at a conference dealing with crop insurance, and we probably will be taken into counsel upon the matter of farm storage of grains. We want the opinions of members of our trades in all states, and here in Nebraska today I invite your counsel and recommendations upon this matter, in order that we may confidently claim to represent you at this conference.

Do you know that you are obligated, when you join our National Ass'n, to submit disputes with other members to arbitration? Do you know that the arbitration work of our National Association was the first of its kind in the United States; that today it is still taken as the model for other trades? Do you know that countless thousands of dollars have been saved from litigation, and that the simple rules of trade have served in place of the complicated machinery of the courts for scores of our grain and feed dealers?

Do you know that we help to maintain in Washington, D. C., an office through which the entire trade can be kept informed on developments of interest to grain and feed men? Do you know that federal grades have been made only after conference with important committees from our National Association, and that we have been consulted, even when our counsel was not followed, in matters of national legislation?

To any man who answers that he cannot see results to merit the investment of the small amount of dues in our National Ass'n, I can only dare him to spend one hour going over with me the results that have been accomplished for him, and which now return him dollar value every day. That is as true of your state association. You too often take your benefits for granted. We seldom miss the water until the well runs dry.

**Let me close** with a personal statement. I am proud of my grain and feed business. I am proud of the friends that I have made in many years of fair dealing with producers and consumers. When I can no longer look with pride upon my business and my friends, I shall seek peace of mind in some other occupation; but in the meantime I shall consider it my duty to resist and resent unfair attacks upon the work I am proud to do.

[Concluded on page 382]



S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Pres.  
G. & F. D. N. A.



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Why Fight Soil Erosion?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* If you will go to the east I will go to the west, said Father Abraham. All the people were nomads until agriculture came along; and now many die where they were born. This need not be nor was it intended by nature.

Why fight soil erosion and make it a political issue? Consider that 21 times as much plant food is lost by ordinary erosion as is used in the plant, and 95 per cent of our farm crops are taken from the elements found in air and water. Erosion is sometimes a blessing, as when it uncovered for the writer a bed of silt marl that has an estimated value of at least one million dollars.

That which is lost by erosion in one place is gained in another. Fertility of the Nile valley has been maintained for centuries of cropping by overflow carrying soil eroded by Ethiopian and other headwaters. All bottom land is made that way, so we had better go where the soil goes.

Soil erosion, not soil erosion, should be our study. A better diagnosis is, cerebral cirrhosis.—E. W. Block, Indianola, Ill.

### Increasing Association Membership

*Grain & Feed Journals:* We are operating on the theory that to increase our membership we must improve the service, and that personal contact with our members is essential to fully understand and appreciate the local problems of grain that are continually arising.

For the past several months we have maintained a field representative who spends his entire time on the territory. This field man and myself have driven about 25,000 miles over the state of Kansas in the last four months in an effort to acquaint this office with what the grain trade needs and expects from their association, as well as to acquaint dealers with the purpose of our organization.

We take pride in the reliability of our crop reporting service. Spending so much time on the territory enables us to give more authentic crop information than would be possible otherwise.

We have effected an extensive membership campaign by mail, sending crop reports to non-members, many of whom mail us their application. In addition to the membership we offer a crop reporting service to outside firms and now have several of the largest manufacturers in the United States on our list. This helps to finance our operation and improve our service.—J. F. Moyer, Sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

### Truckers Find the Consumers

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Up to now have traded but little with the trucks. Believe that as far as we are concerned that the best business we will be able to do with the trucks is to sell them the offal from our grinding, shelling of corn and threshing of heads in the form of sweet feeds or baled shucks, and occasional load of cobs.

We find that the feeds trucked in here by the commercial truckers are peddled "here and there" and finally the bid which they are able to secure is much higher than we could afford to pay. In short, they find the consumers, which lets both the local grain dealer and the larger feed jobber out of the picture.

There is no question in our minds that the truckers on the short haul have the feed busi-

ness pretty well tied up. Of course for longer hauls, say 400 miles or more, we still have a chance altho from those producing territories stuff is moved in all directions by trucks which lessens the movement via rail.

One might as well face the situation, as we see it. Times have changed in the grain business just as things change continually in other lines. Believe that a well managed grain concern with a fleet of trucks of its own stands the better chance, but of course that involves considerable added capital.—S. T. Oates Grain Co., by S. T. Oates, Fort Worth, Tex.

### Take Commodity Law to Supreme Court

Attorneys Walter Bachrach and Arthur Magid on Nov. 2 petitioned the United States Supreme Court on behalf of certain members of the Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange to rule on constitutionality of the Commodity Exchange Act without awaiting a decision by the circuit court on the two decisions given by Judges Barnes and Wilkerson.

### Grading of Spring and Durum Wheats

Inspected receipts at representative terminal markets for the Oct. 1-15 period as compared with Aug. 1-Oct. 15, showed 80% of the receipts of hard red spring wheat to be of the subclass Dark Northern spring, compared with 91%; 12% Northern spring, compared with 9%; 2% light smutty, compared with 2%; 1% smutty, compared with 2%. The percentage comparison of receipts according to grades for the same periods, Oct. 1-15 appearing first, was No. 1 Heavy, 16-8; No. 1, 6-8; No. 2, 7-9; No. 3, 28-31; No. 4, 24-24; No. 5, 12-12. Sample Grade, 7-8.

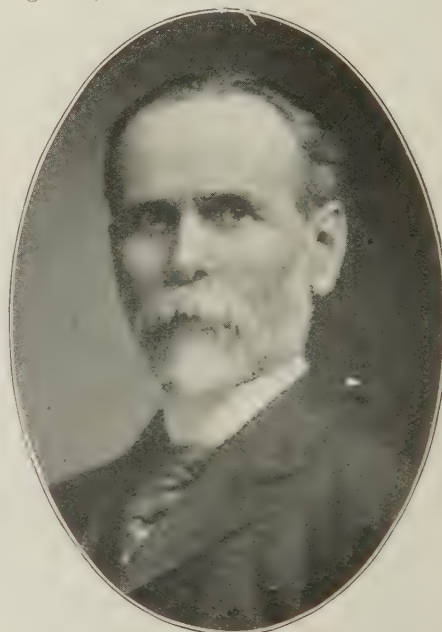
Inspected receipts of durum wheat for the same markets showed 100% of the receipts classing as Hard Amber durum during the Oct.

1-15 period, compared with 96% Hard Amber durum, and 4% durum during the Aug. 1-Oct. 15 period. The volume grading tough remained at 1%. By grades, the percentage comparison was: No. 1, 7-9; No. 2, 27-27; No. 3, 28-30; No. 4, 24-22; No. 5, 12-10; Sample Grade, 2-2.

### Old Toledo Dealer Passes

Fred O. Paddock died Oct. 31 at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Donald F. Smith, at Akron, O., aged 82 years.

For many years he was engaged in the grain and seed business at Toledo, O., as the Paddock-Hodge Co., retiring three years ago to reside



F. O. Paddock, Toledo, O., Deceased.

in California. The name will be recalled in connection with the arbitration rules of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, the application of which the company, as a member, resisted. Mr. Paddock was a leading member of the then Toledo Produce Exchange.

Surviving are three daughters and a son, Ormond H. Paddock of Toledo.

Whether the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., will divorce completely the Farmers' National Grain corporation and set up its own marketing agency awaits the stockholders' decision Nov. 16.—F.K.H.

### Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for May delivery at the following markets for the past 2 weeks have been as follows:

|               | Wheat    |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|               | Option   | High    | Low     | Oct. 28 | Oct. 29 | Oct. 30 | Oct. 31 | Nov. 2  | Nov. 3  | Nov. 4  | Nov. 5  | Nov. 6  | Nov. 7  | Nov. 8  |
| Chicago       | 116 1/4  | 104 1/4 | 114     | 113     | 112 1/4 | 112 1/2 | 112 3/4 | 113     | 113 1/2 | 113     | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 112 1/2 |
| Winnipeg      | 113 1/2  | 95 1/2  | 110 1/4 | 107 3/4 | 106 1/4 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/4 | 107 1/4 | 108 1/2 | 107 1/4 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107     | 106 1/4 |
| Liverpool*    | 115 1/2  | 102 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 111 1/4 | 111 1/4 | 111 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 109 3/4 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 112     | 110 1/2 |
| Kansas City   | 115 1/2  | 102 1/2 | 110     | 109     | 108 1/2 | 108 3/4 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 3/4 | 110     | 109 3/4 | 110     | 109 3/4 | 109 1/4 |
| Minneapolis   | 126 1/4  | 115 1/2 | 124 3/4 | 123 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 122 3/4 | 122 3/4 | 123 1/4 | 123 1/4 | 123 1/4 | 123 1/4 | 123 1/4 | 123 1/4 | 122 3/4 |
| Duluth, durum | 133 1/4  | 120     | 129 1/2 | 129 1/2 | 128     | 128 3/4 | 128     | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 | 128 3/4 | 128 3/4 | 127 3/4 | 127 1/2 | 127     |
| Milwaukee     | 116 1/4  | 98 1/2  | 114 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 112 1/4 | 112 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 113     | 113 1/2 | 113     | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 112 1/2 |
|               | Corn     |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|               | Option   | High    | Low     | Oct. 28 | Oct. 29 | Oct. 30 | Oct. 31 | Nov. 2  | Nov. 3  | Nov. 4  | Nov. 5  | Nov. 6  | Nov. 7  | Nov. 8  |
| Chicago†      | 99       | 85 1/4  | 90      | 89 5/8  | 89 3/4  | 89 3/4  | 90 1/8  | 90 3/8  | 90 3/8  | 92 3/8  | 93 7/8  | 96 1/8  | 96      | 95      |
| Kansas City   | 101 3/4  | 89 3/4  | 91 1/4  | 91 1/4  | 91 3/4  | 91 3/4  | 92 1/4  | 92 1/4  | 92 1/4  | 94 1/4  | 96 3/4  | 98 1/2  | 98 1/2  | 96 7/8  |
| Milwaukee     | 98 1/2   | 88      | 90 3/8  | 89 3/4  | 89 3/4  | 89 3/4  | 90 1/8  | 89 3/4  | 90 3/8  | 91 3/4  | 93 1/4  | 95 1/2  | 95 1/2  | 94 1/2  |
|               | Oats     |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|               | Option   | High    | Low     | Oct. 28 | Oct. 29 | Oct. 30 | Oct. 31 | Nov. 2  | Nov. 3  | Nov. 4  | Nov. 5  | Nov. 6  | Nov. 7  | Nov. 8  |
| Chicago       | 48 1/4   | 38 3/4  | 41 3/4  | 41 1/4  | 40 3/4  | 41 1/4  | 41 1/4  | 42 1/4  | 42 1/2  | 42 3/4  | 43 1/4  | 43      | 42 3/4  | 42 3/4  |
| Winnipeg      | 48 3/4   | 42 1/4  | 44 1/2  | 43 3/4  | 43 1/2  | 43 3/4  | 43 3/4  | 44 3/4  | 44 3/4  | 44 3/4  | 45 1/4  | 45 1/4  | 44 3/4  | 44 3/4  |
| Minneapolis   | 45 3/4   | 39      | 40 1/2  | 40 1/2  | 40      | 40      | 40      | 40 3/4  | 41 1/4  | 41 3/4  | 41 3/4  | 42      | 41 3/4  | 41 3/4  |
| Milwaukee     | 48       | 40 3/4  | 41 3/4  | 41      | 41      | 41 1/4  | 41 1/4  | 42      | 42 1/2  | 42 3/4  | 43 1/4  | 43 1/4  | 43 1/4  | 43 1/4  |
|               | Rye      |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|               | Option   | High    | Low     | Oct. 28 | Oct. 29 | Oct. 30 | Oct. 31 | Nov. 2  | Nov. 3  | Nov. 4  | Nov. 5  | Nov. 6  | Nov. 7  | Nov. 8  |
| Chicago       | 85       | 75 1/4  | 81 1/4  | 81 1/4  | 80 3/4  | 81      | 80 3/4  | 80 3/4  | 81 3/4  | 83      | 83      | 83 1/2  | 84      | 83      |
| Minneapolis   | 82 1/2   | 73 1/4  | 78 3/4  | 78 3/4  | 77 1/2  | 78 3/4  | 78 3/4  | 79      | 79 3/4  | 80      | 81      | 81 3/4  | 80 3/4  | 80 3/4  |
| Winnipeg      | 72 1/2   | 62 3/4  | 71      | 69 3/4  | 68 3/4  | 68 3/4  | 68 3/4  | 70      | 70 1/2  | 70 1/2  | 70 1/2  | 70 1/2  | 70 1/2  | 69 3/4  |
| Duluth        | 81       | 76 1/4  | 80      | 80      | 79 3/4  | 79 3/4  | 79 3/4  | 80      | 81      | 81      | 81      | 81      | 81      | 81      |
|               | Barley   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|               | Option   | High    | Low     | Oct. 28 | Oct. 29 | Oct. 30 | Oct. 31 | Nov. 2  | Nov. 3  | Nov. 4  | Nov. 5  | Nov. 6  | Nov. 7  | Nov. 8  |
| Minneapolis   | 73 1/2   | 60 1/2  | 69 3/4  | 68 1/2  | 68      | 68      | 68 1/2  | 69 1/4  | 70      | 70 1/2  | 72      | 71 3/4  | 71      | 71      |
| Winnipeg      | 61 1/2   | 50 3/4  | 58 3/4  | 56 1/2  | 55 3/4  | 55 3/4  | 55 3/4  | 57      | 58      | 58 1/2  | 58      | 57 3/4  | 57      | 57      |
|               | Soybeans |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|               | Option   | High    | Low     | Oct. 28 | Oct. 29 | Oct. 30 | Oct. 31 | Nov. 2  | Nov. 3  | Nov. 4  | Nov. 5  | Nov. 6  | Nov. 7  | Nov. 8  |
| Chicago       | 129 1/2  | 120 1/2 | 125 1/4 | 123 3/4 | 123 1/4 | 123 1/2 | 124     | 124 1/2 | 125 1/4 | 125 1/4 | 125 1/4 | 124     | 123 3/4 | 123 3/4 |

\*At daily current rate of exchange. †New style.



# Nebraska Dealers Denounce Trucking Merchants

The eighth annual convention of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n was held at the Fontenelle Hotel, Omaha, Nebr., October 27.

Registration was in charge of Harry Lehr of Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Eighty delegates registered.

At a short morning session Pres. George Stites, Union, named the following committees: Nominations: D. E. Minor, Hastings; R. W. Nosky, Nebraska City, and Don Cramer, Chester.

Resolutions: George E. Moseman, Lyons; R. W. Sage, Omaha, and Edwin Grueber, Glenvil.

PRES. STITES opened the afternoon session with his annual address saying:

## Pres. Stites' Annual Address

As we meet today, after five years of severe drought suffered in one section or another of Nebraska, we look back upon a mighty toll taken by nature in reducing so severely the crops of this State that the volume of grain handled has been so reduced that many grain dealers have been forced to operate their business with substantial losses.

We may now hope, however, that business in this State, and especially the grain and milling business, will witness a marked and rapid recovery. The last government estimate for winter wheat production in Nebraska was placed at nearly forty-six million bushels, a prospect for the biggest yield we have experienced in more than five years.

I wish to emphasize that this is a most important economic factor, not only to producers but also to the important grain and milling industry of this State. Nebraska has a total of 1,176 elevators and mills with a storage capacity of approximately fifty million bushels.

I feel greatly encouraged by these prospects, and I indulge the hope that the tide has turned and that we may look forward again to generous crops and good business.

But whether we have good crops or poor ones, we are confronted with business problems of a serious nature, and this body of grain men must give thought to these matters. We have suffered loss of business from other causes than drought. Outstanding in this connection is the competition of truckers.

In the past year this organization sponsored a number of district meetings at North Platte, Grand Island, Superior and elsewhere. In this series of group discussions we found that the most serious problem that was affecting the trade, aside from the drought, is that of the huge amount of business unfairly taken away from the established trade by the itinerant trucker-merchant. I think this important problem should be seriously considered at this meeting and that every possible effort should be made to solve it.

New government experiments may have an effect upon our business. The Administration is actively engaged in considering a comprehensive crop insurance program, together with the proposed establishment of the much-discussed "ever-normal granary plan" for storing crop surpluses on the farm. The effect of such a plan upon our business should be thoughtfully considered. At an appropriate time some expression from this organization might well be made to the Department of Agriculture.

Closely connected with the Administration's discussion of the ever-normal granary plan is the consideration being given by other bureaus of our Government to plans urging producers and others to build more grain storage capacity with the help of Uncle Sam to pay the bill. When we consider the tremendous country and terminal grain storage now idle, we may well pause to ask ourselves why our benevolent government should seriously consider adding to this over-developed and unnecessary capacity.

The possible course of future Federal legislation may also be worthy of some thought in view of the well-known tendency of the Department of Agriculture to seize full control of the production, handling and distribution of all products of agriculture.

In the last session of Congress the Commodity Exchange Act was passed, amending the old Grain Futures Law to include many other commodities and to extend the dictatorial powers of the Secretary of Agriculture and a Commission delegated to enforce this regulation.

What effect this new statute will ultimately have upon the grain futures market remains to be seen. Without undertaking to criticize it, I desire only to point out that the next step may be greater control over the cash grain business. Under the Packers and Stockyards Act, the Secretary of Agriculture has power to reduce the commission charges on live stock and has drastically reduced such charges. If similar power be granted to control commission charges on grain at the terminal markets, the next step would no doubt be to enter upon some form of control of the country grain trade. These, of course, are only some of the highlights to be considered by the trade.

The grain trade of Nebraska must arouse and protect its interests. This organization is the logical medium for concerted action. There was never a time as now when the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n should have the undivided support of the trade in this State in a unified effort to represent all factions for the best interest of producers, distributors and consumers alike.

SEC'Y J. N. CAMPBELL, Omaha, presented his annual report, saying:

## Sec'y Campbell's Annual Report

The passing of the Code has done much to lessen the anxieties and labors of the grainmen and that in turn has relieved your secretary from a lot of activity occasioned by its requirements. The great drought of the past summer, resulting in a partial loss of our small grain

crop and almost total loss of the corn crop, means a tremendous slump in the activities of our elevator business for which there seems to be no adequate recompense. This tragedy has been a great hindrance to the growth of our association.

In our bulletins, and at the meetings, we have again as in previous years especially emphasized the necessity of developing the business of sidelines as a way out for many of our dealers. We cannot urge this too strongly. The preparation and handling of feeds to meet the drought emergency is well adapted to the business of the elevators in other sidelines, and we have urged all our dealers to get in on this activity in a large way on their own account and demand a fair share in the distribution by the government agencies as is their right against the attempts of a certain organization to monopolize the business.

During the spring season we held very successful meetings at North Platte, Superior and York, laying the foundation for a most successful year of association work, but the unprecedented heat and almost complete lack of moisture during the summer months deadened the enthusiasm and much of the planned work for an increase in membership had to be abandoned.

The wheat crop of good size and unusually high quality afforded a brief run of business for most of the elevators. With our bulletins, in our meetings, and in visiting the dealers we urge the maintenance of paying margins. The crop has moved on a steady and rising market, which no doubt has yielded reasonable returns for the work done.

The great demand for relief from unfair trucker competition has been the major concern of the grain dealers this year. It has taken more of our attention and work than all other matters put together. For the past two years we have been suffering under a constantly growing plague on our business. The wrongs perpetrated by the itinerant trucker merchant had become so flagrant that the public generally was thoroughly abused and outraged.

Starting with a meeting of a local association of elevator men at Nebraska City last winter voicing an emphatic demand for action, a spark was struck which has kindled a conflagration of protests coming from all lines of business in the west and southwestern states against this menace to life and property interests. In turn, the Associated Southwest Country Elevators, representing all classes of grainmen, was asked to manage a campaign for obtaining relief.

Congress enacted a law giving authority to the Interstate Commerce Commission to make rules for the control of trucks engaged in interstate commerce. The Associated of Kansas City has confined its efforts to the great task of securing legislation in the several states to extend proper regulation to cover purely intrastate traffic by truck.

The response to the call for assistance in this work has enlisted a great body of men representing many lines of business in a determined drive to secure the enactment of state laws to establish a thorough system of control of truck transportation more especially aimed at the irresponsible itinerant trucker merchants.

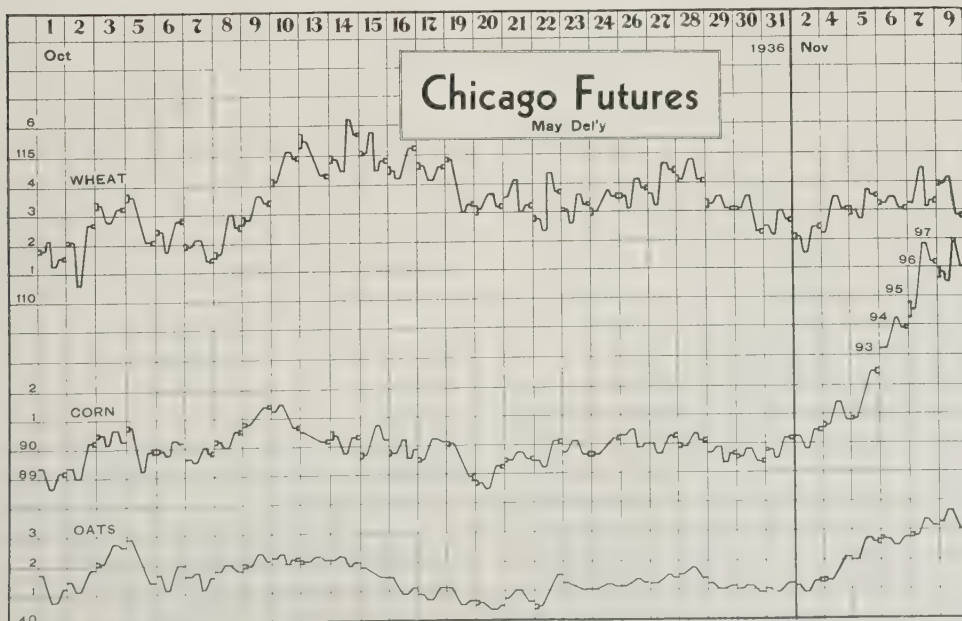
In Nebraska the Nebraska State Railway Commission is exercising its constitutional prerogative of laying down rules to identify every commercial truck and common carrier and cover their operations with suitable rules to be efficiently enforced. But the Commission authority must be supplemented by laws dealing with connected phases of the matter in order to bring our system in harmony with the regulations of adjoining states.

The elevator interests are heavily involved in this effort to bring order out of confusion to protect our business, and we must rely on the grainmen of the state to rally actively with representatives of other lines of business in support of the work ahead. Our association will need money for expenses and workers on the job if we are to do our part.

S. W. WILDER, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, addressed the members on the problems confronting the business men of today. His address appears elsewhere in this number.

HUGH DRAKE, Lincoln, chairman Nebraska Railway Commission, discussed the control of trucking, stating that trucking is the second largest industry in Nebraska. He urged the regulation of all forms of transportation and stated that NOW is the time to initiate proper remedial legislation for trucking and regulation. The regulation he broke down into registration, insurance, rates, and safety regulations. He urged the dealers to go into trucking, and to get proper legislation and reminded the dealers that an organized minority was far more effective than a disorganized majority.

[Concluded on page 384]





## The Urgent Need of Strong Trade Ass'ns

[Continued from page 379]

I am convinced that in the end our efficient business will not be destroyed by the attacks of racketeering promoters, nor by the Aunt Hetties of a meddlesome bureaucracy. If it fails and is replaced by some other form of marketing, it will be mainly because we, ourselves, have not been proud enough of our occupation in life to stand in its defense, or because we have just been too dumb to join with others of our trades in associations that can make this defense.

That is my challenge to you,—either to fight with your time and your money for your right to engage in an efficient and useful trade, or else to retreat before your organized foes with an admission that you are neither sure of your ground nor proud of your business accomplishments.

## Elevator and Warehouse Addition to Ohio Plant

To handle their growing business Williams Bros. Co. have found it necessary to add to their grain storage and warehouse space at Kent, a good town having three railroads, the B. & O., the Erie and W. & L. E. in northeastern Ohio.

The new reinforced concrete grain elevator has 200,000 bus. capacity and consists of working house, storage and receiving house for local farmers deliveries.

The working house is on the track side of the property and is 33' 8" wide, 26' 0" long by 169' 6" high. It is equipped with a garner, 2,500-bu. hopper scale, one 6,000-bu. receiving leg, one 6,000-bu. turning leg, with 9x7 Calumet Buckets, 8" centers over 48-in. pulleys, one No. 11 warehouse cleaner, an employees' elevator, a double Clark Shovel, receiving pit and car loading spout. Provision has also been made to both transfer and receive grain from the new house to the old by means of transfer spouts.

The storage is midway between the working house and farmers' house, and is 58' 7" long by 33' 8" wide by 125' 6" high from foundation slab to top of bin floor. It consists of six circular bins 16' 0" diameter, four outerspace bins, two interspace bins and one end space bin. Bins are of the self-cleaning type made up of structural steel and concrete. The storage equipment consists of one 24" basement belt and one 30" bin floor belt with self-propelling tripper.

The farmers' receiving house is located on the street side of the property, and is 13' 4" wide by 16' 8" long by 54' 6" high. It is equipped with elevator leg, No. 7 cleaning machine, 150-bu. scale and 1,000-bu. storage bin.

The warehouse fills the property between the new elevator and the present mill, with access provided to the mill.

The street side of the warehouse is two stories high and the track side one story high, and on account of the street level being 10' 0" higher than base of rail the second floor is used for loading trucks and the first floor for loading cars. There is approximately 4,700 sq. ft. of floor space on the first floor and 2600 sq. ft. on the second floor. The warehouse is fireproof throughout with reinforced concrete walls and floors and steel supporting structure. Both the first and second floors have maple flooring laid on the concrete slabs.

The elevator buckets and sheet metal work were furnished by the Weller Metal Products Co., the conveying equipment by J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co., and the hopper scales by Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

This up-to-date plant was designed and built by the James Stewart Corporation.

For illustration see outside front cover page.

## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome. ment to country markets, are always welcome.

Duluth, Minn.—The wintry weather with snow covering over the crop Northwest has caused an optimistic feeling for good soil conditions in getting in next year's crop in the ground and hopes for a normal crop the coming fall.—F.G.C.

Evansville, Ind.—Growing wheat in many of the counties in southern Indiana is looking good for this season of the year. Several good rains have fallen during the past month and this coupled with the heavy snow of Nov. 3, has helped the growing crop. Thus far no freezing weather has occurred.—W.B.C.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 4.—Reports indicate the corn crop as promising a yield of 1,520,000,000 bus. A larger than usual share of production was consumed prior to Nov. 1. Winter wheat seeding is still in progress with indications for about 52,000,000 acres compared with 47,529,000 acres seeded last fall.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 4.—Corn crop indication is 1,450,000,000 bus. Preliminary returns indicate that about 49,700,000 acres will be sown to winter wheat. A very important factor is the large acreage that has been seeded for the primary purpose of furnishing fall and spring pasturage to supplement deficient pasturage. This pasture-purposed acreage may be utilized for grain production if the season is favorable, or it may be abandoned to spring crops.—B. W. Snow, statistician, Bartlett Frazier Co.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 31.—Corn husking has progressed slowly. Movement to market has been very light and from reports we get, doubt whether there will be much of a movement. Yields are very uneven. With lower temperatures corn that is being shipped is handling considerably better. Demand from industries has been fair. The fact that Chicago received a cargo of Argentine corn this week, with talk of more being on the way, gave the trade something to think about.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Olympia, Wash., Oct. 29.—Fall wheat prospects for Washington are unfavorable, a survey of the major producing areas shows. Generally the report recently made by Walter J. Robinson, director of agriculture, shows poor conditions in Walla Walla, Columbia, Garfield and Asotin counties, one of the most important fall wheat districts in the state. Reports from Douglas, Spokane and part of Lincoln counties are favorable, because of early September rains. Conditions in the Big Bend and Palouse areas are unfavorable except on the eastern fringe where there has been early fall moisture.—F. K. H.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 4.—Preliminary estimate of winter wheat acreage planted or to be planted this fall is 52,779,000 acres or over one and a quarter million more acres than were ever before planted. Condition of winter wheat is generally favorable with better than average prospects. Estimated production of soybeans gathered as beans is 28,152,000 bus., of which six leading states have 26,020,000. Estimated production of corn is 1,513,000,000 bus. Last year's unrevised production is 2,244,834,000 bus., and the 1928-32 average is 2,553,424,000. It is interesting to note that on the basis of private estimates, current ideas of the crop suggest improvement after drought relief about equal to the estimated August damage.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Grain grading statistics for corn receipts from south Texas points at Fort Worth during September illustrate the losses incurred when grain fails to meet market requirements or specifications. Of a total of 752 cars of corn received at Fort Worth during September, 1936, 44% graded mixed, mostly because of small percentages of straw-colored kernels; 69 lots contained 95%, 54 96% and 63 97% of white corn. Discounts for 95% white corn were one cent per bushel on Texas sales and two cents per bushel on sales to northern markets. Sixty per cent of the September corn receipts at Fort Worth graded weevily. The

total damaged kernels were principally Angoumois moth cut, which increases in extent until insect activity is stopped by cold weather.—Federal Grain Supervision Inspectors.

Winchester, Ind., Nov. 7.—We had a heavy snow in southern Indiana since our last letter. I drove about 85 miles south on Wednesday thru the heaviest snow storm I ever saw at this time of the year. Snow is all gone now and we are having wonderful sunshine today. Hope we will have a few dry days so farmers can finish gathering their soybeans; at least 25 per cent of the crop is still in the fields. Corn husking going along nicely, quality splendid, while the yield is not near as large per acre as last year, but per bu. it will do a good deal more feeding. Corn is drier now than it was the middle of January last year. Wheat, of course, never looked better. We have had so much rain the pastures look like June instead of November. All kinds of farm stock are enjoying these wonderful fall pastures.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Winchester, Ind., Nov. 1.—I saw corn husking (we call it husking in Indiana, not picking) going on most everywhere that the ground was dry enough. We have had several rains over Indiana in the last week and we have plenty of moisture. Some fields so wet combines can't harvest soybeans and others so wet they can't get in with wagons to gather corn. Saw one man cutting alfalfa hay, looked like it might be the fourth cutting and it was beautiful hay. Never saw pastures better in northern Indiana. Cattle are sick and it appeared to me I saw more sheep and hogs than I had ever seen in going over this same territory. Part of the territory I traveled over is actually a heavy cattle feeding country. I saw a great many white-faced cattle in fields that were apparently getting nothing but pasture, yet they were in beautiful shape.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Dodge City, Kan., Nov. 3.—While wheat in this section of the state got up to a good stand and fairly good prospects for a crop prevail at this time, we cannot expect them to be maintained unless more than normal moisture is received during the remainder of the crop year. Practically the same conditions prevail in the northwest counties of the Texas Panhandle, also the three western Oklahoma counties and western Nebraska. While good prospects are reported in this territory, there is only from six to twelve inches of moisture in the soil and the crop will be subject to rapid deterioration should adverse conditions be encountered. Summer fallow ground in this section, where all the spring rainfall is conserved, is wet to a satisfactory depth and has a good chance of coming thru even though conditions should continue somewhat unfavorable.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 28.—Several sections in the north Red River Valley, especially on the North Dakota side, received splendid rains during September, which puts the soil in these limited areas in fair to good condition. Southern sections of the valley, however, are still deficient and remain in the drouth area. Due to the intense heat and continued drouth during July and August, many farmers cut their corn early in order to secure as much of the green foliage as possible for silage purposes. As the stalks and ears were rather small, it required many more acres to fill the silos than in former years, so that a much larger percentage of the corn acreage was used for silage this year than previously, thus leaving a smaller acreage to mature and develop as grain. The fields that were left standing were greatly benefited by the August and September rains and, altho the ears were formed by that time and the number of kernels on each cob determined, their development increased to such an extent that many farmers were more than agreeably surprised at the outcome. Rains also brightened up the foliage so that the estimated increase of the Oct. 1 estimate over the September estimate was justifiable.—T. R. Shaw, editor Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 7.—The heavy winter wheat acreage seeded shows good stands and color. Considerable acreage also was seeded on land where the corn crop was practically a complete failure. General rains over the state slowed up the new crop movement of corn and further delayed husking. Farmers are not selling corn freely and what corn is moving is bringing fancy premiums compared with the option. Some improvement in the demand. The yields reported are still very spotted, some fields making 35 to



45 bus. Then there is the other extreme of very low yields, many below 10 bus. The quality for the most part is good, altho in some territories is found a considerable percentage of light and chaffy grain. The yields of soya beans are ranging from 10 to 30 bus., with most territories reporting from 12 to 15 bus. Quality is very poor on many fields, in fact not suitable for seed. This crop is being moved to market almost entirely from the field. Anxiety to get the crop out of the fields is evident everywhere. Farmers are determined to get the beans in whether they are fit or not, which is showing up in recent receipts carrying excess moisture.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

## Government Corn and Flaxseed Report

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—The Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture estimates corn production for 1936 at 1,526,627,000 bus. This compares with 2,291,629,000 bus. in 1935, and 2,553,424 bus., the average for 1928-32.

Flaxseed production was estimated at 6,081,000 bus. for 1936; compared with 14,123,000 bus. in 1935, and the 1928-32 average of 15,996,000 bus.

Corn yield per acre in 1936 was placed at 15.5 bus.; compared with 24 bus. in 1935, and a 1923-32 average of 25.4 bus.

Flaxseed yield per acre was estimated at 3.6 bus., compared with 7 bus. in 1935, and 6.9 bus. as the 1923-32 average.

Soybeans: The production of 26,054,000 bus. harvested in the six important commercial producing states is indicated, for 1936, compared with last year's crop of 37,691,000 bus., and the 5-year average 1928-32 of 10,204,000 bus.

## Planned Crop Scarcity Keeps Relief Rolls Swollen

By GUS W. DYER, professor of economics, Vanderbilt University

The combined government and relief load at the present time is estimated as "approximately 5,117,000 families and single persons, involving more than 20,000,000 individuals looking to the government for support"—a figure not far from the peak depression load!

It is stupid to hold manufacturing industries responsible for this condition. In 1929, 8,838,743 workers were employed by the factories of this country. This was the highest point ever reached in employment in our manufacturing industries. Employment in the factories today is, perhaps, within two million of this highest peak. Only about one worker out of six is employed in a factory.

More persons were employed in domestic and personal service and industrial work than were employed by all the manufacturing industries in the whole country.

The chief causes of the serious, dangerous, abnormal problem of unemployment, under present conditions may be traced first to the government's agricultural policy. There were 5,397,337 farm tenants and farm wage earners in 1930.

The radical curtailment of agricultural production put a large portion of these workers on the unemployment rolls. It also caused large numbers to lose their jobs in transportation, warehouses, packing houses, storage houses, and factories. The policy of assuming that it is the duty of the government to take care of everybody out of work encourages millions to go on relief and stay on relief.

The uncertainty created by the government with reference to future investments has discouraged great constructive enterprises from projecting big investments in the future. Under normal conditions business of this nature gives employment to a very large group of workers.

The government itself, it is believed, and not industry, is chiefly responsible—and it would seem, has created a far more serious problem than the problem that it claims to have solved.

Duluth, Minn.—Four inches of ice on the waterfront in 7 degrees above zero, Nov. 10, handicapped loading of grain boats.

## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Boonville, Ind.—A great many farmers in Warrick County and adjoining counties cut their corn last fall and much of it is still standing in the fields and will be shucked as the farmers need the corn.—W.B.C.

Vancouver, Wash.—Since the beginning of the present wheat shipping season, the Vancouver elevator has loaded out about 4,000,000 bus., according to Henry W. Collins, pres. of the Pacific Continental Grain Co. and Port of Vancouver Elevator Co.—F. K. H.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 7.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports wheat stocks in all positions in the United States on Oct. 1, including farm reserves, commercial, and country mill and elevator holdings, and the commercial visible supply, aggregated 540,000,000 bus. Supplies on the corresponding 1935 date were 570,000,000 bus., in 1934, 593,000,000 bus.

Duluth, Minn.—Corn from Argentina, also flaxseed, arrived here by boat last week. This is the first time in the history of the market that foreign corn has been brought in here. Large amounts of Canadian grain continue to come in here for storage and later car shipping to interior milling points. The corn cargo amounted to 50,000 bus. and the flax 119,000 bus. The grain was loaded at Buffalo and came up the lakes by boat. A quarter of a million bus. of Polish barley was also received here recently.—F.G.C.

Ft. William, Ont., Nov. 8.—Shipments from the head of the lakes to the United States the past week included the following vessels: Fort Willdoo, South Chicago, 180,000 bus. wheat, 60,000 barrels flour. Prindoc, Toledo, 220,000 barrels flour. Soodoc, South Chicago, 125,000 bus. wheat, 856 tons screenings. Ashcroft, Buffalo, 304,000 bus. wheat. Calgodoc, Duluth and Superior, 480 tons screenings, 95,000 barley. Windoc, Buffalo, 275,000 bus. barley. Algocen, Buffalo, 330,000 bus. wheat. Anna C. Minch, Buffalo, 229,000 bus. wheat. Laketon, Buffalo, 256,000 bus. wheat.

## Wheat Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1935, in bushels, were:

|              | Receipts   |            | Shipments  |            |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|              | 1936       | 1935       | 1936       | 1935       |
| Baltimore    | 79,277     | 84,600     | .....      | .....      |
| Boston       | 1,100      | 2,200      | .....      | .....      |
| Chicago      | 1,082,000  | 1,777,030  | 1,992,000  | 1,835,000  |
| Duluth       | 5,798,170  | 5,805,617  | 4,451,519  | 2,485,919  |
| Ft. Wm.      | 22,957,173 | 31,102,022 | 31,208,948 | 33,879,530 |
| Ft. Worth    | 352,800    | 382,200    | 180,600    | 179,200    |
| Hutchinson   | 1,457,400  | 1,017,800  | .....      | .....      |
| Kan. City    | 3,280,000  | 4,131,200  | 2,760,660  | 2,286,465  |
| Milwaukee    | 302,352    | 9,240      | 134,800    | 35,000     |
| Minneapolis  | 5,002,380  | 10,850,420 | 1,389,940  | 4,762,710  |
| Omaha        | 919,441    | 1,611,803  | 938,020    | 1,093,400  |
| Philadelphia | 45,812     | 71,878     | .....      | .....      |
| St. Joseph   | 408,000    | 657,600    | 428,800    | 283,200    |
| Superior     | 2,546,862  | 4,402,813  | 2,848,440  | 1,803,074  |
| Toledo       | 349,290    | 723,160    | 131,385    | 383,520    |
| Wichita      | 1,288,500  | 690,000    | 934,500    | 757,500    |

## Oats Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1935, in bushels, were:

|              | Receipts  |           | Shipments |           |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|              | 1936      | 1935      | 1936      | 1935      |
| Baltimore    | 63,837    | 69,136    | .....     | .....     |
| Boston       | 18,900    | 70,371    | .....     | .....     |
| Chicago      | 1,208,000 | 2,177,000 | 1,261,000 | 1,531,000 |
| Duluth       | 86,164    | 3,035,278 | 357,962   | 2,650,167 |
| Ft. William  | 1,346,892 | 4,231,773 | 2,162,568 | 4,720,732 |
| Ft. Worth    | 50,000    | 84,000    | 44,000    | 26,000    |
| Hutchinson   | .....     | 4,000     | .....     | .....     |
| Kansas City  | 156,000   | 496,000   | 282,000   | 51,000    |
| Milwaukee    | 27,120    | 169,500   | 220,400   | 121,300   |
| Minneapolis  | 471,060   | 2,738,140 | 1,290,280 | 2,322,280 |
| Omaha        | 224,000   | 994,000   | 764,457   | 436,650   |
| Philadelphia | 52,067    | 62,386    | .....     | .....     |
| St. Joseph   | 394,000   | 686,000   | 82,000    | 90,000    |
| Superior     | 72,574    | 1,405,466 | 317,650   | 2,141,575 |
| Toledo       | 248,050   | 765,700   | 206,715   | 645,565   |
| Wichita      | 1,500     | 4,500     | .....     | 1,500     |

000 bus. wheat. Thordoc, Duluth and Superior, 105,000 bus. wheat. Mantadoc, Buffalo, 237,000 bus. wheat.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 5.—Canadian wheat visible supply, including 10,010,729 bus. in rail transit, was reported as 153,996,942 bus. Oct. 30, compared with the revised figure of 157,262,286 bus. for the previous week and 270,749,447 bus. for the week ending Nov. 1, 1935. The wheat stocks in the elevators in Canada for the week ending Oct. 30 amounted to 131,714,480 bus., compared with 136,271,736 bus. for the previous week and 238,700,057 bus. for the corresponding week a year ago. Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Oct. 23 amounted to 4,564,291 bus., a decrease of 1,906,590 bus. from the previous week when 6,470,881 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago, the receipts were 11,657,848 bus.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Grain elevators, water tanks and other structures which by reason of location, unusual size or height constitute hazards to air navigation are painted the International orange and white, as approved by the U. S. Department of Commerce. The alternate blocks should be square with the length of each side equal to approximately one-seventh of the longest dimension of the area to be marked. They should not, however, exceed 30 feet nor be less than 10 feet in length. This paint is a basic lead chromate that retains its brilliant orange color over a long period of time under all exposure conditions. It is sold in paste form to be mixed gallon for gallon with raw linseed oil and covers 600 square feet per gallon.

## Rye Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1935, in bushels, were:

|              | Receipts |         | Shipments |           |
|--------------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
|              | 1936     | 1935    | 1936      | 1935      |
| Baltimore    | 191,468  | 189,989 | .....     | .....     |
| Boston       | .....    | 720     | .....     | .....     |
| Chicago      | 744,000  | 954,000 | 513,000   | 830,000   |
| Duluth       | 161,475  | 749,911 | 323,092   | 844,210   |
| Ft. William  | 200,197  | 338,963 | 251,556   | 94,491    |
| Kansas City  | 37,500   | 15,000  | 7,500     | 10,500    |
| Milwaukee    | 36,790   | 22,640  | 27,610    | 10,040    |
| Minneapolis  | 464,360  | 947,050 | 396,490   | 115,810   |
| Omaha        | 22,400   | 103,600 | 37,866    | 71,450    |
| Philadelphia | 225,001  | .....   | .....     | .....     |
| St. Joseph   | 3,000    | 3,000   | 1,500     | 1,500     |
| Superior     | 77,056   | 695,363 | 87,114    | 1,131,200 |
| Toledo       | 2,400    | 33,600  | 7,800     | 10,660    |
| Wichita      | 2,600    | .....   | .....     | .....     |

## Barley Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1935, in bushels, were:

|              | Receipts  |           | Shipments |           |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|              | 1936      | 1935      | 1936      | 1935      |
| Baltimore    | 7,376     | 14,625    | .....     | .....     |
| Boston       | 500       | 2,200     | .....     | .....     |
| Chicago      | 1,654,000 | 927,000   | 247,000   | 189,000   |
| Duluth       | 2,278,555 | 2,387,830 | 887,060   | 1,889,722 |
| Ft. William  | 4,153,258 | 2,412,866 | 2,775,958 | 1,748,878 |
| Ft. Worth    | 3,200     | 8,000     | 3,200     | 8,000     |
| Kansas City  | 86,400    | 129,600   | 9,600     | 54,400    |
| Milwaukee    | 3,549,675 | 2,974,749 | 864,300   | 963,325   |
| Minneapolis  | 3,459,540 | 3,428,340 | 2,344,070 | 2,361,790 |
| Omaha        | 64,000    | 424,000   | 87,552    | 205,601   |
| Philadelphia | 4,708     | 3,744     | .....     | .....     |
| St. Joseph   | 10,500    | .....     | 10,500    | 3,500     |
| Superior     | 994,680   | 1,254,274 | 236,197   | 858,626   |
| Toledo       | 123,400   | 13,200    | 105,375   | 14,115    |

## Corn Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1935, in bushels, were:

|              | Receipts  |           | Shipments |         |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
|              | 1936      | 1935      | 1936      | 1935    |
| Baltimore    | 313,093   | 203,071   | .....     | .....   |
| Boston       | 601,699   | 424,348   | .....     | .....   |
| Chicago      | 2,333,000 | 3,379,000 | 893,000   | 838,000 |
| Duluth       | 435       | 54,798    | 94,209    | 54,798  |
| Ft. William  | 957,000   | 709,500   | 313,500   | 343,500 |
| Hutchinson   | 7,500     | 1,500     | .....     | .....   |
| Kansas City  | 780,000   | 622,500   | 307,500   | 93,000  |
| Milwaukee    | 392,150   | 261,950   | 52,000    | 48,100  |
| Minneapolis  | 606,740   | 521,310   | 460,600   | 770,440 |
| Omaha        | 753,200   | 457,800   | 737,394   | 328,597 |
| Philadelphia | 659,212   | 188,121   | .....     | .....   |
| St. Joseph   | 181,500   | 202,500   | 72,000    | 49,500  |
| Superior     | 7,215     | 56,351    | 86,594    | 54,797  |
| Toledo       | 190,000   | 96,250    | 58,440    | 18,680  |
| Wichita      | 16,900    | 29,900    | 1,300     | 11,700  |



## Nebraska Dealers Denounce Trucker Merchants

[Continued from page 381]

CHESTER L. WEEKES, St. Joseph, Mo., who was introduced as the grandfather of the trucking problem, traced back three years' activity in the fight on itinerant truckers. He recounted the abuses of bad weights, misrepresentation of grade, bad checks, trickery and fraud, which brought the first action by the Southeastern Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n three years ago, and told of the work done through the Associated Southwest Country Elevator Ass'n. He gave unstinted praise to Frank A. Theis, Kansas City, chairman of the Committee on Trucking; W. R. Scott, Kansas City, secretary of the truck committee, and Frank M. Stoll, Kansas City, secretary of the Ass'n, for their untiring work, which had brought 8,000 members in nine states. As a remedy he urged immediate action, and asked that every delegate go home, get in his car as a committee of one to see that every grain man in the state join the ass'n and aid in the fight.

WALTER R. SCOTT, Kansas City, back from a trip through eight southwestern states, reported that all to whom he had talked reported loss of business to trucks. As remedial measures, he urged an organization in each state to keep the machinery running. He recommended registration of trucks in each state in which they operate, a fee for doing business as a merchant, file proof of ample insurance coverage, pay for use of the highways, no reciprocal courtesies between states and proper load limits. He urged action on the part of every dealer, and insisted that they strike at the next session of their state legislatures.

R. B. BOWDEN, executive vice-president, Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, brought greetings from the National Ass'n. He stated that at all meetings he had attended this year, trucking had been the main subject of discussion. After emphasizing the importance of the grain business, he stated that grain is handled on a smaller margin than any other commodity. He said: "It is the cleanest, most honorable, open and above board business in the U. S. Be proud of your business and fight for it. See that all dealers join the association and get behind the leaders who are active in the truck fight."

A. H. BEWSHER, Omaha, the first sec'y of the original Nebraska Ass'n, told of the fight on scoop shovelers many years ago and said that the fight on truckers could be won by the same united action. He complimented the leaders for their efforts and urged the Nebraska dealers join in the campaign.

The nominations committee proposed the following officers who were unanimously elected: George Stites, Union, pres.; Dean Minor, Has-

tings, 1st vice pres.; W. D. Stewart, York, 2nd vice pres.; J. N. Campbell, Omaha, sec'y-treas.; H. E. Day, North Platte, and R. M. Watson, North Bend, directors for 3 years; Edwin Grueber, Glenvil, director for 1 year.

The resolutions committee presented the following resolutions which were adopted:

### Resolutions Adopted

WHEREAS: Death has invaded our ranks and taken a shining mark in the person of our great friend and wise counsellor, F. C. Krotter of Palisade, Nebr.;

RESOLVED, that we deplore his loss as a great misfortune for our ass'n and for society in general and offer our tribute of love and sympathy to his sorrowing family.

### Approve Election of Wilder

We heartily approve the action of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n in electing President S. W. Wilder for another term. His leadership has been marked by constructive policies and his relations with all the state associations of independent grain dealers has reflected a vigorous spirit of helpfulness.

### Commend State Railway Commission

We commend the Nebraska State Railway Commission for the progress it is making in formulating regulations for the effective control of intrastate truck transportation; and pledge our support in behalf of the passage of further needed legislation to round out a complete system of laws and rules governing the use of our highways in the interest of greater safety for life and property and consistent economy in upkeep of the roads.

### The Trucker Merchant

WHEREAS, the State of Nebraska has built and is maintaining a state paved highway system at great expense.

WHEREAS, such highway system was primarily built for automobile and farm-to-market use but is being virtually monopolized by excessively large commercial vehicles using such roads as a facility upon which to conduct long haul transportation services for private and individual gain, for which purpose such roads were never intended, and to the serious inconvenience, detriment and danger of automobile users, and

WHEREAS, great hordes of itinerant hawkers and peddlers of grain, coal, produce and other merchandise are indiscriminately permitted to conduct their business by the use of trucks on such roads, avoiding long established marketing and distribution, selling their wares to innocent purchasers without inspection, bond, regulation, taxation or responsibility, perpetrating frauds, unduly depressing market prices, and unfairly competing with established and responsible business institutions which are taxpayers and permanent members of and are essential to their respective local communities, and

WHEREAS, foreign commercial vehicles are permitted to operate at will over the expensive highway facilities of this state, disrupting business conditions, and unduly damaging roads and bridges without payment of any tax whatsoever to the State of Nebraska, and

WHEREAS, the great volume of unnecessary commercial highway use results in unnecessary and material contribution to the gruesome toll of death and injury on the public highways, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n hereby recommends and urges the prompt enactment of appropriate legislation to regulate and fairly tax all classes of commercial highway use within the State of Nebraska, including the operations of itinerant truck mer-

chants; the enactment of proper legislation by the Congress to regulate and license the operations of such truck peddlers engaging in interstate commerce; the exaction of Nebraska license fees and taxes from non-resident commercial highway users; the strict enforcement of existing motor vehicle laws; and the enactment of legislation designed to eliminate or reduce unnecessary and uneconomic motor vehicle transportation.

### Report Liens on Grain

We renew our demand that the law relating to the collection of notes secured by mortgages on growing grain be amended to lessen the responsibility of the grain buyers by compelling mortgagees to furnish grain buyers with in a reasonable distance a revised list of liens on grain the first of each month.

We give cordial thanks to the speakers of the day for the entertainment and instruction afforded us; to the Omaha Grain Exchange and the Omaha Chamber of Commerce for the assistance given in promoting this meeting; to the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. for the badges furnished; to the Fontenelle Hotel for the hospitality enjoyed; and to the officers and directors of our ass'n for their splendid services during the past year.

Adjourned sine die.

An excellent banquet was enjoyed by the delegates in the main dining room of the Fontenelle Hotel. Hugh Butler, Omaha, acted as toastmaster.

## Attended Omaha Meeting

KANSAS CITY sent C. A. Gray, W. R. Scott, and W. D. Smith.

CHICAGO'S only representative was Crop Reporter Mrs. E. H. Miller.

COLORADO representatives were O. P. Sherrill of Denver, M. T. Frederick of Holyoke.

ST. JOSEPH sent T. E. Fennell, R. G. Graham, Vernon C. Geiger, and Chester L. Weekes.

IOWA sent L. A. Douglass, Boone; S. W. Wilder and R. C. Booth, Cedar Rapids; D. O. Milligan, Des Moines (sec'y Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n); Frank Maxwell, Glenwood; Art Allen and R. P. Haselton, Glidden; J. Clyde Smith and Dale C. Smith, Grundy Center; S. E. Staulp, Sloan; Freeman Bradford, Paul Larson and J. E. Patton, Sioux City.

NEBRASKA points were represented by Lewis J. Kring, Arnold; R. E. Trump, Beatrice; T. M. Buckridge, Brock; Guy Jones, Eagle; John R. Lubker, Jr., Fremont; Edwin Grueber, Glenvil; Ralph Thompson, Gresham; E. J. Bassett, T. C. Dunn and D. E. Minor, Hastings; John Aden, Havelock; F. H. Callen, Joe Cannon, and C. C. Morris, Lincoln; C. A. Peterson, Locrine; Geo. E. Moseman, Lyons; Geo. Rasmussen, Minden; R. W. Nosky, Arnold Schottler, and Carl A. Yount, Nebraska City; H. E. Day, North Platte; James Barts, Paul; Walter Tritsch, Plattsmouth; E. R. Elliott, Riverdale; Gerald Ehenberger, Schuyler; R. E. Harrington, Tecumseh; Geo. A. Stites, Union; H. L. Aden, Walton; Geo. F. Witt, Western; and Herbert Rasmussen, York.

## Tamper-Proof Weight Certificate

When it is considered that millions of weight certificates have been issued by the weighing departments of the grain exchanges and state weighmasters it is not surprising that in a few instances attempts have been made to alter the figures.

Clerks in grain offices have not the skill of professional forgers, and their few crude attempts have been detected.

Last spring a track buyer was charged with changing several certificates received from the Buffalo Corn Exchange to effect a more favorable settlement with the shipper of whom he bought, and several months ago confessed at a hearing before a representative of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The directors of a central terminal market expelled a member some years ago, only a few months after he had joined the exchange, for changing the weights on two certificates to defraud the shipper, and he quit the grain business for good.

In the engraving herewith is reproduced the

| Official Certificate  |            |  |               |              |
|---|------------|--|---------------|--------------|
| BOARD OF TRADE WEIGHMASTER  |            |  |               |              |
| BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING · CHICAGO   |            |  |               |              |
| THIS CERTIFIES: That the contents of the car specified below was weighed under the supervision of Deputy Weighman <i>John Doe</i>   |            |  |               |              |
| at <b>Badenoch Elevator</b>   |            | and that the weights shown hereon are correct. |               |              |
| CONSIGNEE   | CAR        | NO.  | NET WEIGHT    | CONTENTS     |
|   | <i>GNW</i> | <i>142687</i>                                  | <i>103680</i> | <i>wheat</i> |
| <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>HOPPER SCALE</b><br/> <b>FEE \$1.00</b> </div> <div> <b>SEALS</b><br/>           SIDE <i>GNW 112685</i><br/>           SIDE <i>GNW 101542</i> </div> <div> <i>J. A. Schmitz</i><br/> <b>WEIGHMASTER</b> </div> </div> |            |  |               |              |

Copyright 1935 J. A. Schmitz, Weighmaster.

Tamper Proof Weight Certificate of Chicago Board of Trade.



form of official weight certificate now in use by the Chicago Board of Trade Weighmaster and that has been designed to defy attempts to alter the record of weights. The figures are penned in a special ink difficult to duplicate on the safety paper like that used for bank checks, which shows up any attempt to alter by using an ink eradicator or eraser.

Peculiar to this certificate also is the block figure checking system on the face. Every digit in the weight is checked in ink in the printed numerical block. To change figures indicated in the block it is necessary to make an alteration in two places. In the numerical block the figure must be removed from its position, an operation that is rendered impossible by the safety paper.

At Chicago the weighing department of the Board of Trade keeps its stock of certificates in locked cases, and gives out blanks for no purpose whatever without first passing them thru a cancellation machine. Only trusted employes have access to the blank certificates.

**Arthur C. Pillsbury**, scientist, naturalist and inventor, told an audience in Los Angeles that experiments conducted without the use of soil indicated a tenfold increase in vegetable production. By growing potatoes in a shallow tank containing water and necessary soil elements—but no soil—the rate of growth was speeded up to what would amount to between two and three thousand bushels an acre as compared to 104 bushels, the United States average.

## Books Received

**AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS 1936**, by the United States Department of Agriculture, gives statistics formerly published in the statistical department of the Yearbook of Agriculture. The statistics in this volume cover grains, cotton, sugar, tobacco, fruits and vegetables, beef cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, mules, dairy cows and their products, poultry and poultry products, foreign trade in agricultural products, farm business and related statistics, forestry, weather, roads, and other information. Yields, production, movement, imports and exports of grains and foreign production are included in the grain section. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., paper, 421 pages, 50 cents.

**Molasses Feed (hot and cold system)**: Many of our readers whose larger interests lie in grains are also active in feeds and they realize the constant effort being made to develop new and better standards in feeds. This compels every manufacturer to be on the alert for any change in method or any mechanical improvement that will step his plant and his products up to par with the other fellow. It's with this in mind we are suggesting every reader procure and read an interesting and informative publication that has just reached us from one of the oldest and most highly regarded American manufacturers of modernized equipment designed for use in feed making. The author tersely tells what this and that new improved mechanical feature is, its purpose, how and to what extent, direct labor saving and cost reducing benefits will follow from its use. There is food for thought in every one of the many interesting illustrations, and the clear, informative descriptions. The Molasses Feed (hot and cold system) is devoted to new, broadly accepted practices for the orderly, economical manufacture of sweet feeds. The author places before readers the possibilities, and the limitations, of a hot or cold system, exposing to a quick, full understanding what so often has proven confusing to many who started wrong in molasses feeds. With this book in hand modern sweet feed making in the most approved form is revealed and you sense the never ending quest for improvement, the inventive powers of originality, the ingenuity and ceaseless mechanical refinement of a world famous organization offering feed making equipment that shortens time and production costs—broadens Quality to new and more profitable standards. If you are, or intend to become, a maker of molasses feeds this catalog No. 156 will prove most helpful. Write S. Howes Co. for free copy.

# Estimating Quantities of Grain for Warehouse Accounting

By Frederic C. Dobson  
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## CHAPTER III—CONCLUSIONS AND THEIR RELATION TO LAWS OF DYNAMICS

(Continued, 3rd part)

H.—The packing effect in cleaned, dried soybeans and peas, with the possible exception of black soybeans of the varieties Wilson, Peking or Laredo, or some varieties of brown soybeans such as the Banchet—is negligible. There is, however, an appreciable P.E. in both peas and beans containing large quantities of foreign material and splits, or high percentages of moisture.

H'—The absence of packing effect in peas and most soybeans is probably attributable to their almost perfectly spherical shape, hardness and small degree of resilience, and the smoothness of their complete surfaces. The beans involved in the study reviewed in Chapter II had been cleaned and dried, but when either beans or peas contain considerable quantities of foreign material or moisture, their masses attain a greater degree of resilience. Under these circumstances they become subject to a packing effect and should be considered in a group with the common grains. Some studies of fresh beans showed a packing effect as high as 11.00 per cent.

I. In corn (or any grain considered individually) the rate of P.E. in a quantity of light test weight, and the rate of P.E. in a quantity of the same grain of a heavier test weight, in bins of the same shape, cross-sectional area, depth and material of construction, vary inversely—but not according to the straight line law—with variations in the test weights of the two quantities. (See note at end of conclusion "C".)

J.—In all of the four, small, common grains (wheat, rye, barley and oats, considered collectively) the rate of P.E. in grain of a light test weight and the rate of P.E. in any of these four grains of a heavier test weight, in bins of the same shape, cross-sectional area, depth and material of construction, vary inversely—but not according to the straight line law—with variations in the test weights of the grains involved. (Actual test weights, not standard weights.)

I' and J'—Variations in the rates of P.E. in grain of different test weights are caused directly by opposing variations in the two major factors Impact and Pressures, and indirectly by a multiplicity of contributory factors including test weight, with all of its minor contributing factors, kind of grain, and coefficient of friction. The rates of P.E. in the four small common grains fit together, when all other factors are constant, into one definite inverse proportion, according to the differences in their test weights, and regardless of the kind of grain, showing the main determining factor to be their test weight. The rates of P.E. in corn, although varying inversely with variations in the test weights in this one grain alone, do not equal the rates of P.E. in other grains of the same test weight, and do not therefore fit into the same curve of proportion. This is evidently because of the radical differences between the general texture and characteristics of corn and those of the other common grains. Wheat, rye, barley and oats, while differing greatly in many ways, are, broadly speaking, similar in general shape and proportions.

While the force of impact of masses of grain of a heavy test weight is greater than that of masses of grain of lighter test weight, the opposing factors which cause a smaller rate of P.E. in grain of a heavy test weight are predominant. Consideration should also

be given to the fact that the heavier test weight is in itself an indication that the heavier grain is occupying a greater proportion of the minimum space in the test kettle—allowing a smaller rate of compression when subjected to the several pressures existing under commercial conditions.

The values for  $\frac{V}{D}$  and  $\frac{L}{D}$  in Larkin's table

were computed from Janssen's Formula, accepting the product  $4xkxu$  equal to 1.0 and  $W'$  equal to 50 pounds, which would be true in wheat testing 62.25 pounds per bushel. As  $W'$  is one of the component factors of the original formula, unit pressures in grains testing greater or less than 62.25 pounds per bushel can be determined, when all other factors are constant, by direct proportion. This premise is true, however, only in wheat in concrete bins, as in other grains—or even in wheat in bins constructed of different materials—the product of  $4xkxu$  is not always equal to 1.0. Determination of these unit pressures, therefore, must be made by first computing a compensated value for  $D$ , depending on the value of the product  $4xkxu$ , and then by direct proportion according to the known value of  $W'$ .

The example shown under section "G" can be developed to demonstrate this computation. The problem from which it was drawn involved barley testing 49.75 pounds per bushel, stored in a bin constructed of sheet iron, 68 feet deep, for which the compensated value for  $D$  ( $D'$ ) has been found to equal 17 feet.

At the bottom of this bin  $\frac{H}{D} = \frac{68}{17} = 4.0$ ;

the table shows that for  $\frac{H}{D} = 4.0$ ,  $\frac{V}{D} = 49.08$

and the total vertical pressure is thus computed at  $49.08 \times 17 = 835$  pounds per square foot, when  $W' = 50$ . For grain testing 49.75 pounds

per bu.  $W = 40$ , and  $V = \frac{40}{50}$  of 835, or 668

pounds per square foot  $L = k'l'$ , or  $0.4 \times 668 = 267$  pounds per square foot. This might appear, at first glance, to indicate that the pressures in barley are less than in wheat and that the rates of P.E. might therefore be expected to be proportionately less, but it should be realized that the comparison is actually between barley in a steel bin of 10.2 ft. diameter, and wheat in a concrete bin of 17 ft. diameter. Similar computation for wheat in a steel bin of the same diameter and height (in which  $4xkxu$  would equal 0.833, and  $D'$  would

therefore be  $12.245$ ,  $\frac{H}{D} = 5.55$ , and  $\frac{V}{D} = 49.77$ ),

would show  $V$  equal to 609 pounds per square foot, and  $L$  equal to 243 pounds per square foot. Thus it is seen that the total pressure in barley, and particularly the vertical pressure which apparently exerts the greater influence is greater than in wheat in the same bin, and the rate of P.E. can more reasonably be expected to be proportionately greater which is a fact proved conclusively by experiments.<sup>15</sup>

(To be continued)

<sup>15</sup>Witness, the recent construction, in Iowa, of a barley elevator in which it was found necessary to build the concrete walls of the circular bins ten inches thick.

A cargo of 300,000 bus. Polish barley for maltsters in the United States arrived recently at Montreal in the steamship Elizabeth Lensen.



## Quality of Wheat as Affected by Farm Storage

From Bull. 33 of Kansas Exp. Sta. by C. O. SWANSON and F. C. FENTON

The extent of damage to wheat in farm storage is enormous as shown by data secured from large wheat growers in Kansas. Replies received from 297 such growers indicate that 60 per cent of them had suffered damage to wheat in farm storage. The average amount of damaged wheat per farm was 1,000 bushels. These reports include the year 1928 in which a large amount of damage occurred. Much of the wheat which is damaged on the farm never reaches the terminal market.

Some fields contain patches near the edges or in low places where the wheat has too much moisture, while the main part of the field is sufficiently dry for the combine. When such patches are combined with the rest of the field, hot pockets may develop in the bin and the heating may spread to surrounding wheat, which if stored by itself would not have been damaged.

### Construction of Bins Used in Experiment.

—The bins were furnished by the steel bin manufacturers. Each bin was selected to represent a different kind of ventilation. No attempt was made to force air thru the wheat artificially. The following brief description of the bins may be followed more easily by referring to the engraving which shows the type of ventilation in each of the five bins. Bin A had tight outside walls, a screen bottom, and a large ventilator on the roof. This bin was built especially for this test. The ventilation is provided by an upward movement of air thru the wheat.

Bin B was a special bin having inside ventilation flues. A large central flue made of perforated sheet steel extended from the floor upward into a small cupola on the roof. The bottom of this flue was connected by a small horizontal pipe to the outside air through the door of the bin. In this way free circulation of air was promoted in this vertical flue. From this central flue were a number of smaller flues extending outward to within about 1 foot of the side walls.

Bin C had small perforations in the side

walls, a tight metal floor, and a small cupola on the roof.

Bin D was constructed with perforated side walls and a vertical flue 10 inches in diameter on the top of which was a revolving suction cupola.

Bin E contained no ventilation system. It was of the type commonly sold thruout the wheat belt and may be described as a steel bin with tight walls and floor.

The transfer bin, a bin similar to bin E, was provided into which the wheat was transferred whenever heating occurred. It was then moved back to the original bin.

**Method of Handling the Wheat.**—A blower type of elevator was used to move the grain. This elevator was driven by a 7½ h.p. electric motor mounted on a frame with the blower. This outfit would raise the grain 30 feet, which was ample to permit separation of the grain into five equal streams, one running into each bin. In moving the wheat the grain was allowed to fall thru a hole in the bin floor into an auger-type conveyor beneath the bin. This conveyor carried the wheat to the hopper of the blower elevator from which it was blown into the transfer bin. The method of returning the wheat was similar. With these devices wheat could be moved very rapidly, but considerable breaking of the grain occurred, particularly toward the end of the experiment when the grain became dry.

The wheat was purchased from six different farmers living in the vicinity of Hays. They were asked to start the harvesting machines a day or two earlier than they would normally have done, in order to supply damp wheat. The moisture analysis showed that the wheat contained more moisture than it appeared to have from casual observation. The wheat as indicated below was much damper than that commonly stored in farm bins:

|             |       | Average moisture |
|-------------|-------|------------------|
| Loads 1-15  | ..... | 17.75 per cent   |
| Loads 16-26 | ..... | 18.40 per cent   |
| Loads 27-37 | ..... | 17.88 per cent   |
| Loads 38-47 | ..... | 16.00 per cent   |
| Loads 48-68 | ..... | 17.75 per cent   |

Average ..... 17.50 per cent  
This wheat graded No. 2 and No. 3 with

from 3 to 5 per cent damage after it had dried out under ideal storage conditions.

The weather was very hot during the summer of 1930. The temperature of the wheat when placed in the bins was high and due to the high moisture content it very soon began to heat in all the bins. Moving the wheat proved to be rather ineffective in cooling it sufficiently. After the wheat had been moved the first time it always heated more rapidly than before. The aeration accomplished by the transfer furnished oxygen for the respiration of both wheat and mold and, hence, increased the rate of rise in temperature.

**Bin A, Bottom Ventilation.**—In Bin A the effect of the bottom ventilation was very noticeable from the beginning in that the grain in the lower part of the bin did not become hot. There were hot places in the upper half and the wheat was moved on the sixth day after the bin was filled. The average temperature of this wheat was low because of the cool part near the bottom. The grain was moved three times altho the third moving was probably unnecessary since the wheat was in good condition at this time and the temperature was falling. After the third transfer the temperature continued to move downward to the end of the storage period in November.

At the first two transfers the wheat was uniformly caked and somewhat musty except near the walls, top, and bottom. The caking was much less at the third transfer. At the final moving the wheat appeared dry and in fairly good condition considering the original quality.

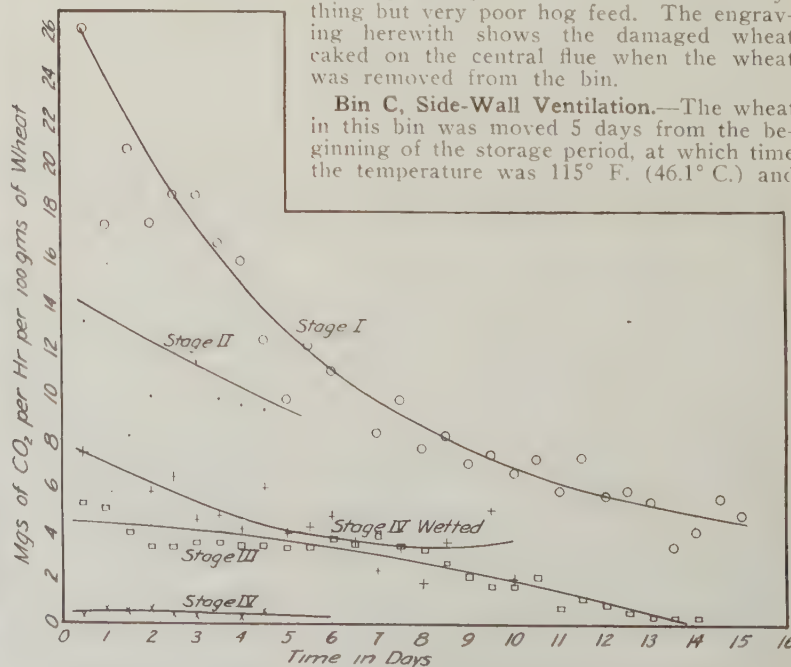
**Bin B, Special Flue Ventilation.**—The wheat in this bin was not moved during the entire storage period, the manufacturer of the bin requesting that the wheat be left undisturbed. The temperatures increased rapidly and remained high during most of the storage period. The maximum temperature recorded in this bin was 131° F. (55° C.), while the average of six thermometers was between 120° F. and 130° F. (49-54.4° C.) during most of the storage period. The flue ventilation system seemed to be of no value in cooling or drying the wheat and did not prevent damage.

Since no transfers of the grain were made, no observations could be taken during the storage period. When the wheat was removed it was moldy and caked so that it would stand vertically from top to bottom, and was extremely dusty. The wheat was so badly damaged that it was unfit for anything but very poor hog feed. The engraving herewith shows the damaged wheat caked on the central flue when the wheat was removed from the bin.

**Bin C, Side-Wall Ventilation.**—The wheat in this bin was moved 5 days from the beginning of the storage period, at which time the temperature was 115° F. (46.1° C.) and



Wheat Sticking on Central Ventilating Flue, Ineffective in Preventing Damage to Damp Wheat.



Graphs showing rate of respiration as affected by stage of maturity.



the moving cooled it to about 98° F. (36.7° C.), from which point it rapidly rose to 122° F. (50° C.) in 4 days. The side-wall ventilation was ineffective in preventing heating of this grain. The wheat in this bin was moved five times. After the fifth transfer, on July 26, no further heating occurred. The wheat was caked considerably thruout the bin at each of the transfers, but less so near the top and next to the wall. At the third, fourth, and fifth transfers the wheat was still damp and somewhat moldy.

**Bin D, Side-Wall Ventilation with Suction Cupola.**—The temperature changes in this bin were similar to those in bin C., altho the maximum did not quite reach 120° F. (48.9° C.). The first transfer was on the third day and the wheat was moved four times to prevent excessive heating, but after July 19 no serious heating occurred. The caking and molding were not uniformly distributed, being noticeable near the central flue and in a few places near the walls. At the last moving the wheat would run freely, but was dusty.

**Bin E, Tight-Walled Bin, No Ventilation.**—The temperatures recorded in this bin were the highest of those in which the grain was moved. The first transfer was on the fourth day and it was necessary to transfer the wheat six times to prevent excessive heating. The heating continued nearly a month after the ventilated bins had stopped heating.

The wheat was found to be caked and somewhat moldy at several of the transfers. The mold was worst near the small central flue. At the last transfer there was less caking and apparently no additional mold, the wheat appearing dry but dusty at the end of the experiment.

**Effect of Ventilation on the Temperature of Wheat in Storage.**—Due to high moisture

content of the wheat and the extreme heat of the summer the ventilation was not adequate in any bin to prevent heating. Some damage occurred in all of the bins. However, the temperature records indicate in a striking manner the effect of ventilation on the temperature of the wheat. In Bin A, for example, the thermometer near the ventilated bottom averaged nearly 14° F. (7.8° C.) cooler than the one most distant from the bottom. Also, in bins C and D the thermometers near the ventilated side-walls show much lower temperatures than those near the center of the bin. The ventilated bins averaged lower in temperature than the unventilated ones in spite of the fact that the wheat was transferred less frequently.

It is also noticeable that the two bins, A and D, that had the best ventilation, cooled down more rapidly when the fall weather came on. Probably if the summer heat had been less intense the effect of the ventilation upon wheat temperatures might have been more noticeable.

The persistent appearance of moldy spots near the wall in bin C and near the walls and central flue in bins D and E indicate that a limited supply of air is conducive to more excessive molding. To prevent this it is necessary to provide sufficient ventilation to remove the excess moisture.

An Alcohol-Gasoline fuel plant of a capacity of 10,000 gallons alcohol per day has begun operation at Atchison, Kan. The equivalent of 4,000 bus. of corn will be consumed daily. Operation will be supervised for two years by the Chemical Foundation, Inc., of New York, represented at the plant by Professors L. M. Christenson of Iowa and Harry Miller of Idaho. Buyers have requested delivery of five times as much as the \$500,000 plant can produce.

## Characteristics of 1936 Canadian Durum

By W. F. GEDDES and D. S. BINNINGTON, of Grain Research Laboratory of Board of Grain Commissioners

The suitability of Amber durum wheat for the manufacture of macaroni products sharply differentiates it from the hard red spring wheats in regard to quality requirements.

The macaroni consuming public places great stress on a rich yellow colored product and hence the intensity of yellow pigmentation is an important quality factor. The term quality, applied to wheat, must necessarily be interpreted in terms of its suitability for the purpose for which it is chiefly used; in the testing of durum wheats for quality this naturally implies the manufacture of semolina and macaroni.

In Western Canada the production of durum wheat is confined chiefly to certain fairly well defined areas in southern and central Manitoba and Saskatchewan where drouth and rust have rendered returns from the growing of Marquis and other varieties of hard red spring wheat unreliable. Its cultivation began to assume importance in 1920 when it was found that the recently introduced variety Mindum was particularly suited to the soil and climatic conditions in southern Manitoba and in recent years durum wheat has constituted from 30 to 55 per cent of the total acreage sown to wheat in this province. The success of durum wheat in Manitoba led to its spread into southeastern Saskatchewan and to a lesser extent into Alberta; the Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimated the 1936 acreages sown to durum wheat in Manitoba at 1,194,000 acres, Saskatchewan 429,000 acres and Alberta at 133,000 acres and Western Canadian production at 18,846,000 bushels.

While Mindum is the principal variety grown in Manitoba, Golden Ball constitutes an appreciable percentage of the durum acreage in Saskatchewan; it has proven more drought resistant than Mindum and, because of its solid stem, it is less susceptible to saw-fly damage. Pelissier is also grown to some extent in Saskatchewan; this variety is also drought resistant and since its macaroni making quality is generally recognized to be superior to Golden Ball its production is being encouraged in those districts where the latter variety has gained a foothold.

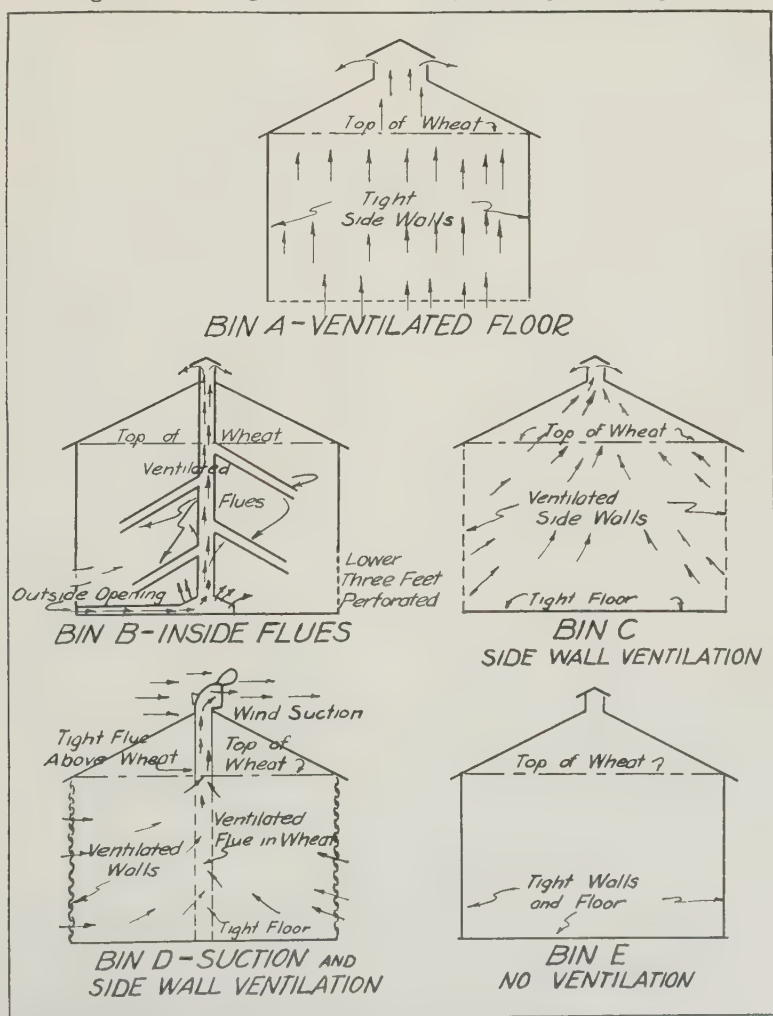
Testing was performed on semolina and macaroni produced from last year's crop but as the analytical methods and apparatus have been subject to alteration and improvement, direct comparisons cannot be drawn in all cases; however, approximately comparable values are available for the semolinas and these are presented in Table VI.

Computed Color Scores for Semolinas Milled from Winnipeg Averages, Amber Durum Wheat, 1935-36 Crop and 1936-37 Crop

| Grade No. | —Computed Color Score— |         |
|-----------|------------------------|---------|
|           | 1936-37                | 1935-36 |
| 1 C. W.   | 105.7                  | 107.5   |
| 2 C. W.   | 103.5                  | 107.5   |
| 3 C. W.   | 93.6                   | 105.9   |
| 4 C. W.   | 86.3                   | 110.2   |

It will be noted that the values for last year's crop are distinctly higher than those for the present year, and also, that a maximum of color was found in the lowest grade. This was found to be associated with the abnormally high pigment content of the lower grades previously referred to and does not necessarily indicate a higher quality level for No. 4 C.W. as it must be considered in conjunction with the milling yield which was relatively quite low for this particular sample. In general, however, this comparison indicates a general lower level of color for the current crop.

The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn., has registered the representation of an archer shooting an arrow at a target in a circle worded "Archer Brand" as trade-mark No. 381,148 for soybean flour.



Ventilation of Bins Used in Grain Storage Experiments.



## Hybrid Corn Seed

By MERLE T. JENKINS, Agronomist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

The peculiarity of hybrid corn, which restricts its use to the first generation following the cross and requires that new seed be obtained each year, will of necessity result in a large industry for production of hybrid seed.

The first hybrid involving inbred lines to be produced commercially was the Burr-Leaming double cross developed by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station in 1917. The first commercial crossing field for production of hybrid seed was that of George S. Carter, of Clinton, Conn., used in 1921 for producing crossed seed of Burr-Leaming. About 10 bushels of this seed was sold in the spring of 1922 at \$8 per bushel. The first plot for crossing inbred lines by detasseling was on the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station farm at Mount Carmel in 1916. This was 35 years after W. J. Beal in 1881 had grown the first corn in a detasseled crossing plot where two varieties were crossed by detasseling one of them.

The second hybrid to be produced and sold commercially was a single cross between one of the inbred lines of Leaming developed by the Connecticut Station and an inbred line from Chinese Bloody Butcher produced by H. A. Wallace of Des Moines, Iowa. This single cross was developed by Wallace and a small quantity was sold in the spring of 1924 by the Iowa Seed Co. under the name of "Copper Cross."

At present 44 different hybrids, mostly double crosses, have been released for commercial production from 12 experiment stations. These hybrids are adapted mainly to the Corn Belt and to some of the northern and eastern corn-growing areas.

No hybrids suitable for growing in the Southern States have been developed as yet. Corn hybrids are as specific in their adaptation to the soil and climate as open-pollinated varieties and will perform in a satisfactory manner only when grown under suitable conditions. When grown where they are adapted, in favorable environment, good hybrids may be expected to perform much better than open-pollinated varieties. Where the fertility of the soil, the supply of moisture or other external conditions are limiting factors, however, the increased yields from hybrid corn may be too small to make its use economically feasible.

Hybrids distributed for commercial production have given yield increases ranging up to 35 per cent. They show greater resistance to lodging than the varieties, a consideration which in some cases is of equal or greater importance than the increased yields.

Yielding a profit both to the seed producer and to the commercial corn grower, hybrid corn has demonstrated that it is on a sound economical basis. The hybrids developed to date present only first efforts in the breeding of this kind of corn. In practically all cases, inbred lines entering into the present hybrids are unimproved lines isolated from open-pollinated varieties. Most hybrid breeding programs are so new that they have had insufficient time to build up and improve existing inbred lines by combining the desirable characteristics of two or more lines into a single line. A considerable concentration of effort is being spent on this phase of the hybrid breeding problem at the present time, and present hybrids unquestionably will be surpassed in yield, in resistance to disease and to lodging, and many other respects by the hybrids of the future.

Hybrid corn offers unusual opportunities for breeding kinds of corn suited to specific environments, or possessing special characteristics for the feed or processing industries. Investigations in these fields and in others of

equal importance have begun and offer a great deal of promise. There is every reason to believe that greater progress will be made in corn improvement in the next 25 or 50 years than has been made since the crop came into the possession of the white man nearly 450 years ago.—*Yearbook of Agriculture*.

## Milling and Baking Quality of 1936 Canadian Wheat

W. F. Geddes and T. R. Aitken of the Board of Grain Commissioners Research Laboratory have completed a study of the milling, baking and other characteristics of the 1936 Western Canadian wheat crop.

This year the weight per bushel is, in general, approximately the same, being slightly higher for the first three grades and lower for Nos. 3 and 4 Northern. The protein content is considerably higher and the baking strength somewhat superior to last year's corresponding grades.

As a result of unusually dry weather during the growing and harvesting periods the diastatic activity is somewhat lower and this is a factor which should be given special consideration by the miller preparing the wheat mix.

Low temperatures have been reported in certain sections of northern Alberta where the harvest is invariably late, with the result that ripening has been retarded and the grain cut while still very green. Wheat from this area, altho plump and of high weight per bushel, is decidedly more immature in appearance than in recent years, and while the quantity affected is not expected to be very large, it is not known at present what volume will be received within the next few weeks.

On account of the severe drouth experienced thruout the Prairie Provinces during the past summer, the protein content of all grades tested has been unusually high, the figures to date indicating that the mean values are higher than for any previous year for which the laboratory has any record.

In spite of the drouth the wheat inspected has on the whole comprised well filled kernels of good test weight, with the result that it has not been found necessary to set up "Special" grades to provide for sound wheat of very low weight per bushel.

Inspection returns obtained from the Winnipeg Inspection Office covering the Western Grain Inspection Division up to and including Sept. 26, showing the percentages of cars of the various straight grades of hard red spring wheat, are given in the table herewith.

Grading of Hard Red Spring Wheat

| Grade No.                 | 1936 Crop<br>Percentage | 1935 Crop<br>Percentage |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Hard .....              | 2.1                     | 3.3                     |
| 1 Northern .....          | 58.2                    | 25.2                    |
| 2 Northern .....          | 21.1                    | 15.0                    |
| 3 Northern .....          | 11.2                    | 14.4                    |
| 4 Northern .....          | 2.2                     | 13.3                    |
| 5 .....                   | 0.9                     | 7.3                     |
| 6 .....                   | 0.8                     | 2.9                     |
| Feed .....                | 0.4                     | 9.1                     |
| 1 C. W. Garnet.....       | 1.3                     | 0.4                     |
| 2 C. W. Garnet.....       | 1.8                     | 1.4                     |
| 4, 5 and 6 Special.....   | ...                     | 7.7                     |
| Total number of cars..... | 43,802                  | 43,322                  |

It will be noted that of the 43,802 cars of straight grade wheat inspected up to and including September 26, 1936, 81.4 per cent graded No. 2 Northern or higher, as compared with 43.5 per cent for 1935, altho it is anticipated that the percentages of grade No. 4 Northern and lower will likely increase when the general movement of grain from northern Saskatchewan and Alberta takes place, but the early harvest this year minimizes the usually higher percentage of low grade wheat expected in later shipments.

Of the total number of cars of hard red spring wheat inspected up to and including Sept. 26, 1936, only 0.4 per cent graded tough (14.6 to 17.0 per cent moisture).

## Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

**Wagon Loads Received.** A good form used extensively in recording wagon loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, and is ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 wagon loads. Separate pages may be devoted to each kind of grain to each farmer, or wagon loads may be entered in the order received. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50. Weight 2 3/4 lbs.

**Receiving and Stock Book** for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9 1/2 x 11 1/2, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50. Weight 2 3/4 lbs.

**Scale Ticket Copying Book** contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9 1/2 x 11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 73. Price, \$1.30. Weight 2 lbs.

**Grain Scale Book,** a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size 10 1/2 x 15 1/2, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00. Weight 5 lbs.

**Grain Receiving Register** is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8 1/2 x 14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50. Weight 3 Lbs.

**Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book,** designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12 x 12 inches with 23 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$2.60. Weight 4 1/2 lbs.

**Grain Receiving Ledger,** may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8 1/2 x 13 1/2, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.00. Weight 2 1/2 lbs.

Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.00. Weight 4 1/2 lbs.

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**Consolidated**  
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# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

## CALIFORNIA

Lathrop, Cal.—The Lathrop Hay & Grain Co., which recently lost a large hay warehouse by fire, is preparing to build another, smaller shed near the site of the one that burned. It will be a corrugated iron shed near the remaining large shed of the company.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Williams Bros. Grain & Milling Co. recently moved into the large, modern feed mill formerly operated by the Dairy-men's Feed & Supply Co. Heretofore the company has manufactured dairy and beef cattle feed principally, but it is the intention now to develop a business among poultrymen also.

Sacramento, Cal.—The following have joined the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n since Oct. 1: Best Foods, Inc., James Farrell & Co., Korinek Laboratories, M. E. Harlan, Gardenia Packing Corp., Polarine Fisheries, Inc., Deep Sea Fisheries, Inc., Fishermen's Produce Co., Pacific Ocean Products Co., Edw. L. Eyre & Co., Santa Cruz Oil Co., all of San Francisco; Zimmerman-Alderson-Carr Co., Los Angeles; E. P. McNeal Co., Colusa; Syntha Products Co., Los Angeles; Holmes Wholesale Co., Dos Palos; Dr. Salisbury's Laboratories, Pomona; An-Fo Mfg. Co., Oakland.

## CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—New members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange include James A. Cathcart, of Harris, Upham & Co.

Sorel, Que.—The first grain was received at the new 1,000,000-bu. elevator annex of the North American Elvtrs., Ltd., on Oct. 20. The C. D. Howe Co. supervised the construction of the annex.

Victoria, B. C.—An outline of a tentative plan to have Harvey Kavaner, Winnipeg grain man, take over the grain elevator at Ogden Point to operate it as a paying concern has been filed for the consideration of the city council. Under the plan, the elevator would be operated as a private elevator under the personal management of Mr. Kavaner.

New Westminster, B. C.—The plan to add 1,000,000 bus. storage capacity to the Fraser River Elvtr. will not be carried out this year, nor will it be done, as originally planned, by the Harbor Commissioners. It is reported that the Searle Grain Co., which has just negotiated a new lease for the elevator, may finance the undertaking on the basis of adjustment of rentals over a long lease in such a way as to reimburse the company. The work will not be done until next year, it is said.

## ILLINOIS

Serena, Ill.—New and larger coal sheds have been built by the Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.

Palmer, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. has replaced its old scale with a 20-ton Soweigh Scale.

Savoy, Ill.—At the elevator of the Savoy Grain Co. a new corn cutter and grader was recently installed.

Antioch, Ill.—The Antioch Milling Co. recently added a new corn cutter and grader to its equipment.

New Holland, Ill.—W. F. Milhan has installed a heavy duty Soweigh Scale in his new elevator here.

Roberts, Ill.—The equipment of the Farmers Grain Co. has been improved by the installation of a new truck dump.

Anna, Ill.—An electrically driven, one-ton feed mixer has been added to the equipment of the Anna Flour & Feed Co.

Chatsworth, Ill.—John Meister, grain dealer of Fairbury, has bot the Chatsworth Feed Mill, which has not been operated of late.

Mason City, Ill.—New truck scales, with a 20x9-foot platform, were recently installed at the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Sibley, Ill.—A new truck dump has been installed at the elevator of the Farmers Grain Co. and a coat of aluminum paint given the elevator.

Belleville, Ill.—One of the new directors of the local Chamber of Commerce is F. A. Walton, manager of the elevator of the Belleville Co-op. Grain Co.

Woodhull, Ill.—The Woodhull Grain Elvtr. Co. is installing a direct-connected geared Clow-Winter Head Drive, manufactured by R. R. Howell & Co.

Gibson City, Ill.—Improvements recently made at the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. include a new truck dump, new scales and rebuilding the roof.

Anchor, Ill.—C. H. Wilkie has been made manager of the Anchor Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding Samuel C. Bane, who has taken a position at Atwood, Ill.

Milford, Ill.—William Hutchins, a former grain dealer of this place, died at his home in Chicago Oct. 9, at the age of 74 years, from heart trouble. Burial was at Milford.

Mendota, Ill.—A two-story, 40x60-foot warehouse is being built by the Fasco Mill Products Co., which has installed equipment for manufacturing oat products, also a diesel electric unit for power.

Peoria, Ill.—The manufacture of calf feed by Albers Bros. Milling Co. was started here on the first of this month. The company bot the old rectifying house of the Woolner Brewing Co. and remodeled it for its own use.

Cissna Park, Ill.—The Cissna Park Co-op. Grain & Coal Co. is erecting a new corn crib and mill house, 24½x32 feet. The southwest part of the building will be used to house a new hammer mill recently purchased.

Dillsburg, Ill.—The Dillsburg Co-op. Grain Co. recently completed major improvements in its plant, including the installation of a direct-connected geared Clow-Winter Head Drive, powered with a 7½-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor.

Decatur, Ill.—The old corn and soybean plant of A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. was badly damaged by fire late Nov. 3. Thousands of bus. of corn were stored in the elevator. The plant was to have been abandoned after construction of a new one.

Ottawa, Ill.—Work is progressing on the 45,000-bu. concrete elevator under construction here by the Norris Grain Co., of Chicago, as reported in the Sept. 9 Journals, and the house is expected to be completed early in December. It consists of two concrete bins and two interstice bins, and will be electrically operated thruout. The elevator proper will be 91 feet high and the cupola an additional 35 feet. A modern office, with four rooms, will be built near the elevator.

Grayville, Ill.—A feed mixer having a capacity of one ton and driven by a motor has been installed at the elevator of E. H. Morris.

Cazenovia, Ill.—The equipment of the Staker Implement Co.'s feed mill has been improved by the addition of an ear corn crusher and feeder.

Good Hope, Ill.—Del Raudebush, manager of the Good Hope Co-op. Co.'s elevator, fell on the railroad track when the ladder on which he was standing slipped, and the claw part of a hammer struck him just below the eyeball. Five stitches were required to close the wound.

Atwood, Ill.—Samuel C. Bane, former manager of the Anchor Grain Co.'s elevator, Anchor, Ill., has been employed as manager of the Atwood Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator to succeed Lawrence Buckner, who accepted the job, as reported in the Oct. 28 Journals, but decided that his age and health did not justify his taking the position. Mr. Bane will move his family here. Guy W. Robertson, who was manager of the Atwood Co.'s elevator for eight years, was killed recently in an auto accident.

Peoria, Ill.—On Oct. 23, 1936, John R. Lofgren, sec'y of the Board of Trade, completed 50 years of service to the Peoria exchange, and his host of friends in the trade celebrated the occasion by phoning, telegraphing and writing him their congratulations and best wishes. He will go down in grain trade history with other long-time secretaries, Geo. F. Stone, of the Chicago Board of Trade; Denison B. Smith, of the Toledo Produce Exchange; Geo. H. Morgan, of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange; E. D. Bigelow, of the Kansas City Board of Trade, and Chas. F. Macdonald, of the Duluth Board of Trade.

## CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$1,500, a decline of \$150 from the last previous sale.

Chicago will return to central standard time on Nov. 15, after which date trading hours on the Board of Trade will be 9:30 a. m. to 1:15 p. m. Eastern standard time was defeated at the polls on Nov. 3.

The following amendment to the rules has been adopted by the membership of the Board of Trade, to be effective Oct. 1, 1937: "No part of the cost or fees for weighing, sampling, inspection or certification shall be borne by the buyer but shall be solely at the expense of the seller."

Final approval by Judge Holly of the reorganization plan, Nov. 3, places the Chicago Elvtr. Properties, Inc., principal Rosenbaum Grain Corp. subsidiary, under the control of James Norris, of the Norris Grain Co., thru the creation of a new company and the issuance of 1,000 shares of preferred stock and 100,000 shares of common stock. Norris will own 51% of the common and all the preferred shares. Bondholders will be given 10% cash and 90% in new 15-year bonds.

## STRATTON GRAIN CO.

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## INDIANA

The fourth quarter of the annual Board of Trade assessment for the year 1936, amounting to \$62.50, was called for Nov. 1.

Jay Chapin, at one time manager of the Boston office of Chapin & Co., feed manufacturers and millfeed jobbers, and later with the Corn Products Refining Co., died Oct. 26, in this city, at the age of 67 years.

Adolph Gerstenberg's golden wedding anniversary was celebrated recently by a family party of 26, including grandchildren, at the Edgewater Beach Hotel. It happened to be the silver wedding anniversary of his daughter, Mrs. A. F. Cliff, adding to the joy of the occasion.

New members of the Board of Trade include A. W. Stewart, New York City. Memberships transferred: Charles D. Budd, Jr., Robert E. L. Senderling, Edward S. Westbrook, Jr., Edward S. Westbrook, Banks L. Miller, C. Robert Lazarus, Arthur S. Brown, William A. Gardner, Estate of Lawrence Strassburger, Estate of John J. Badenoch, Arthur G. Delaney. Changes in partnerships: Winthrop, Mitchell & Co., Everett E. Mellinger admitted to partnership. Re-instated from sentence of suspension: T. Frank Murphy, Harry J. Renn and James C. O'Neill.

Barley was the topic of discussion at the regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, held Monday evening, Nov. 9. O. H. Phillips, Board of Review, explained the grading of barley in detail and discussed the diseases of barley. E. A. Josephson, Albert Schwill & Co., gave an outline of what the maltster wants; Arthur L. Lyon, Northwestern Malt & Grain Co., explained the malting and brewing processes. Brief talks were also given by C. J. Alger, W. H. Coufield and Dean M. Clark. An elaborate buffet dinner was served preceding the business session.

Owing to the change in federal corn grading rules, which becomes effective Jan. 20, the Chicago Board of Trade will trade in old and new contracts in corn for May and July delivery. Trading in the new contracts started Nov. 2. The new contracts will provide for the delivery of corn subject to grading as specified in the order of the sec'y of agriculture, which will become effective Jan. 20. Old contracts will provide for the delivery of corn conforming to the grading specifications which now exist. Symbols followed by the letter "O" will designate old contracts on the ticker. Because of the trading in two different contracts for the same delivery months, it is necessary to specify on all orders whether the trade is to be in "new" or "old" contracts.

A very large attendance, nearly 160, greeted the speakers at the first meeting of the season held by the Grain Market Analysts Club on the evening of Oct. 29 in the Board of Trade Grill. Austin Sturtevant, chairman of the board's special soybean com'te, traced the history of future trading in different commodities on the Board of Trade, leading up to the inauguration of future trading in soybeans Oct. 5. Mr. Sturtevant told of the years when the soybean was a hay crop, a seed crop and now a crop for the grain elevator. Roy C. Brett, manager of the soybean division of the Glidden Co., was listened to with rapt attention while he disclosed the surprising variety of uses for the products of the bean, particularly lecithin. His company has just placed in operation a solvent extraction plant using 240 tons of beans per day, in addition to its expeller plant of 150 tons daily capacity.

## ELLIS DRIERS

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Benham, Ind.—Alva R. Butte has bot the Benham Feed Mills from Roy Hyatt.

Urbana, Ind.—The Mutual Grain Co. installed a new truck scale recently and added a cleaner.—L.

Tipton, Ind.—G. G. Davis installed a 20-ton Bonded Motor Truck Scale at his elevator in October.

Peru, Ind.—The Peru Grain & Coal Co. has built a new seed unit, in which it has installed a seed cleaner.—L.

Mongo, Ind.—The Mongo Elevator Co. recently completed the installation of a new feed mixer, capacity one-half ton.

Aurora, Ind.—A magnetic separator has been installed ahead of its corn cracker by the Aurora Flour & Feed Co.

Greenville, Ind.—The Greenville Milling Co.'s feed and flour mill has been bot by John Loibl, who took possession Nov. 1.

Camden, Ind.—The Camden Elevator Co. has installed a new feed mixer and has ordered a Blue Streak Hammer Mill.—L.

Topeka, Ind.—A motor-driven feed mixer, with capacity of one ton, has been installed at the plant of the Topeka Roller Mills.

Middlebury, Ind.—The Middlebury Grain Co. has improved its elevator equipment by the addition of a new corn cutter and grader.

Washington, Ind.—Green McDonald Wildridge, 61 years old, well known grain dealer, died at his home here on Nov. 2, after a short illness.—W.B.C.

Valparaiso, Ind.—A 1,000-pound Howell Cyclone Vertical Batch Feed Mixer has been added to the modern feed plant of the Sunset Hill Farms.

Thornhope, Ind.—Farmers Grain & Supply Co. is building a large addition to its elevator, consisting of an overhead cob house and seed room.—L.

Ferdinand, Ind.—The old Mueller Bros. Mill, which has been here for years, is being dismantled and the building has been taken over by a furniture company.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n include: The Carman Supply Co., Fountain City; Lyon & Greenleaf Co., Inc., Ligonier; Hoosier Soybean Mills, Inc., Marion.

Loogootee, Ind.—The Walker Milling Co.'s elevator was burglarized on the night of Oct. 10. The robbers obtained entrance by breaking in a window. Loss consisted of about \$400 cash and some stock.

Star City, Ind.—John C. Phillips recently purchased the former I. O. O. F. lodge building, which will shortly be converted into a seed department. He recently installed a large truck scale in the elevator.—L.

Centerville, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Co., which operates a 30,000-bu. elevator here, has placed its affairs in the hands of Attorney S. C. Keasey, as receiver, who is to close the company's affairs and divide the proceeds among the members of the co-operative.

Raber (r. f. d. 5 from Columbia City), Ind.—Ralph H. Schinbeckler, former assistant to Royal D. Clapp, manager, who, as reported in Oct. 14 Journals, has bot the Kunberger elevator in Columbia City, has been appointed manager of the Raber Co-op. Co.'s elevator.—L.

Converse, Ind.—"We are rebuilding an elevator at Converse and the contractor complained he couldn't get half the men he needed to do the work. Said he hired fellows that had been on relief, worked them half a day and had to let them go because they wouldn't work, wanted to stand around, light their pipes and cigarettes and get nothing done."—Goodrich Bros. Co.

Oakland City, Ind.—Everett Hunt, who with his brother Marion operates the Oakland City Flour Mill, recently attempted to replace a belt in the mill while the machinery was in operation. His left hand was caught between the belt and a pulley and was torn completely off just above the wrist and his arm badly mangled. Thru the presence of mind of his nephew, 19, who threw a switch stopping the machinery, pulled his uncle away from it, tore a flour sack into strips and made a tourniquet, thus stopping the flow of blood, his life was saved. He was then taken to a local hospital, where the injured arm was amputated.

Dunn (r. f. d. 2 from Ambia), Ind.—The partnership under which the elevator business of the Dunnington Grain Co. has been conducted, has been dissolved by mutual consent and the business will be conducted hereafter under the name of the Grau Grain Co.

## IOWA

Readlyn, Ia.—A new truck lift was recently installed at the Readlyn Feed Mill.

Adair, Ia.—The Davenport Elevator Co. has had a new driveway built at its elevator at this point.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. has installed metal and stone Clow-Winter Separators in its plant here.

Woolstock, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co. is reported as contemplating the installation of an overhead drive in the near future.

New Sharon, Ia.—The Peterson Grain Co. has built a new crib 26x10x10, near its elevator just south of the old crib, for storing ear corn.

Truesdale, Ia.—J. H. Vader, manager of the Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator at this point, has resigned and taken a position at Norway, Ia.

Sheldon, Ia.—The grain brokerage office of O. M. Yount, whose death was reported in the Journals last number, is being kept open by Itay McGrath.

Aplington, Ia.—A new batch mixer, having a capacity of one ton and driven by a motor, has been installed at the local elevator of the Piper Grain & Milling Co.

Morrison, Ia.—The filling station here formerly owned by the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. has been sold to Mrs. M. S. Shafstal.—Art Torkelson.

Sumner, Ia.—At the elevator of H. J. Schult & Son an addition has just been built to provide additional bin space for ground feed. The addition is 10x10 feet, 11 feet high at its highest point.

Ottumwa, Ia.—Farmers & Merchants Supply Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: A. F. Beck, E. F. Diekmann, Dale W. Beck and W. E. Beebe; to deal in livestock and poultry feeds.—Art Torkelson.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—Two gasoline storage tanks, each having a capacity of 2,500 gals., have been added to the plant of the Farmers Elevator Co. They were put in for the use of the company in its own business.

Centerville, Ia.—The Standard Soybean Mills are equipping their large commercial feed grinder with an electro-magnetic separator and a Jacobson Percentage Feeder, both supplied by R. R. Howell & Co.

Grundy Center, Ia.—Lee Schultz, assistant manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.'s elevator here, is confined to the hospital with stomach ulcers. At last report he was coming along fine.—Art Torkelson.

Center Point, Ia.—The elevator operated by L. J. Dennis was entered by burglars recently, who carried the safe into the street, knocked off the dial, but failed to open it.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Lidderdale, Ia.—The Farmers Terminal Elevator Co., of Omaha, is having the roofs on its local elevator covered with galvanized roofing. A new office, 12x12 feet, is also being built. The Van Ness Const. Co. is doing the work.

Dallas Center, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator was recently saved from destruction by the quick action of the fire department when fire started in the top of the shaft, probably from an overheated motor, which had been working hard all day.

Muscataine, Ia.—Mississippi Valley Grain & Feed Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$75,000; incorporators: G. A. Kent, of Des Moines, pres.; F. H. Lenz, of Lone Tree, vice-pres.; Jay H. Kent, sec'y-treas.; to buy and sell grain, grain products and seeds, and to manufacture feeds.

## ROSENBAUM BROTHERS

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Cresco, Ia.—The Hunting Elvtr. Co. has purchased the feed mill from W. H. Shea, who has operated it for 21 years, and will move the equipment, grain and feed to the new Hunting elevator, now under construction, as reported in the Oct. 14 Journals. William Herold will be the manager of the new elevator.

Moville, Ia.—The top of W. L. Sanborn's elevator was almost completely destroyed by what is believed to have been a dust explosion, on the morning of Oct. 27. The electric switch had just been turned off after a load of feed had been ground, when the explosion occurred. Four small fires were put out before the fire department arrived. Repair work was started the same day.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Grain dealers of Cedar Rapids held their first stag dinner of the season on Monday evening, Oct. 26, at the Roosevelt Hotel, the immediate cause of this first gathering being the presence of Ray Bowden, sec'y of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and to honor Steve Wilder, recently re-elected pres. of the national ass'n, and one of the local dealers. Talks by Messrs. Wilder and Bowden were the only features of the program, the rest of the evening being devoted to good fellowship, cards, etc. There were 37 in attendance, representing most of the firms operating in this market. These dinners are held four or five times during the fall and winter months, their purpose being for dealers to become better acquainted.

## KANSAS

Atchison, Kan.—The Pillsbury Mill has added a new pellet machine to its equipment.

Spearville, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has bot some property across the street from the elevator. The property will not be improved for the present, but later a feed house may be built on it.

Ingalls, Kan.—The Ingalls-Charleston Grain Growers Co-op. Exchange, which has been operating elevators at Charleston and Ingalls, Kan., is now defunct, and A. H. Hewes, of Ingalls, who sold the elevators to this company, has foreclosed his mortgage and now has the properties in his possession.

Dodge City, Kan.—Sixteen new members have been received by the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n since Oct. 22, as follows: H. R. Treschel, Idana; Blaine Dodson, Grain, Bala; Wakefield Farmers Co-op. Union, Wakefield; Alida Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Alida; C. W. Samuelson, Grain, Sand Springs; Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co., Salina; Kansas Milling Co., Wichita; Washington County Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Washington; Robinson Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Robinson; Troy Grain & Fuel Co., Troy; Danner Grain & Milling Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; D. & L. Oil & Elvtr. Co., Holton; Mayetta Elvtr. Co., Mayetta; Meriden Farmers Union Co-op. Business Ass'n, Meriden; F. W. Hall & Son, Hoyt; Farmers Union Co-op. Business Ass'n, St. Marys.

Minneapolis, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has let a contract for a new 25,000-bu. elevator, to replace its recent fire loss, reported in the Oct. 14 Journals. The new building is to be 26x33 feet, 41 feet high to the plate, and is to be built on the same foundation as the old elevator. It is to be of studded construction, covered with galvanized iron. The plant is to have 21 bins, 18 of which will be overhead, all hopper bottomed. Twelve of these are to be spouted direct to the driveway and 15 will be equipped with sacking spouts. Equipment will include a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, traveling electric truck dump, two legs, man-lift, corn sheller, shaker feeder, cleaner and a roll mill. All equipment is to be direct-connected to electric motors and no countershafts used in the building. A cob and dust house and a warehouse are also included in the contract. The Van Ness Const. Co. has the contract and work has already been started.

Buhler, Kan.—The Buhler Mill & Elvtr. Co. has installed additional wheat tempering equipment.

Seneca, Kan.—The Koelzer Elvtr. Co. is replacing its 10-ton, 16-foot truck scale with a 15-ton, 30-foot scale.

Valley Center, Kan.—The new 35,000-bu. elevator of the Valley Center Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Merc. Co. (described in the Aug. 26 Journals) has been completed. It is built on the site of the company's former elevator that burned last summer. Chalmers & Borton had the contract.

## KENTUCKY

Owensboro, Ky.—A 225-h.p. diesel engine has been installed by the Owensboro Milling Co.

Hardin, Ky.—The Wyatt Milling Co.'s plant has been bot by the Hardin Milling Co., which is now operating it.

## MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—The James K. Daugherty Co. is a new concern recently organized by Mr. Daugherty to manufacture mineral feeds, dog feeds, meat scraps and fish meal, as well as act as distributor of other products. The plant, which is being thoroughly renovated, is being equipped with new machinery. It has water, rail and truck facilities. Mr. Daugherty has been connected with the feed industry of this city for years.

## MICHIGAN

Mount Clemens, Mich.—A truck scale has been installed at the new office of the Farmers Milling Co.

Buchanan, Mich.—A corn cutter and grader has been installed at the elevator of the Buchanan Co-op. Co.

Reese, Mich.—The Reese Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has purchased a one-half ton Sidney Mixer from the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Mason, Mich.—The Columbia Alfalfa Milling Co. is a new business here, operated by L. Boutwell, manufacturing alfalfa meal.

Vestaburg, Mich.—Norman Miller, of Merrill, has been appointed manager of the Vestaburg Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Henry Ginter, who has retired.

Gladwin, Mich.—Fire, starting in a coal shed at the Charles Wolohan, Inc., elevator during the afternoon of Oct. 23, damaged the shed and contents to the extent of \$2,500.

Battle Creek, Mich.—Foundations are completed for the cereal mill addition for the Ralston Purina Co. Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., contractor, expects to complete the building by Jan. 1.

Chelsea, Mich.—Howard S. Holmes, 50 years of age, pres. of the Chelsea Milling Co., also pres. of the Michigan Millers Ass'n, director of the Chelsea State Bank and a former member of the school board, was killed instantly, on Oct. 29, when he fell 30 feet down a passenger elevator shaft at the mill.

Laingsburg, Mich.—The C. R. Bailey Co., which has been in business here for many years, has incorporated and will be known as the Bailey Products Co., with a capital stock of \$50,000. R. W. Bailey, manager for several years, will have charge of the office and Clyde Sparks of the elevator. The company will continue to buy grain, beans, seed and peppermint oil.

Otto Lade, 40 years old, of Merrill, Mich., was arrested on Oct. 27 and is reported to have confessed to the theft of nearly \$1,800 worth of clover seed from elevators in Montcalm and Gratiot counties, including the Carson City Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Carson City, which he broke into on Sept. 9; the Middleton Elvtr. Co.'s house at Middleton, Oct. 12, and the Northstar Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Northstar, Oct. 22 and 23.

Owosso, Mich.—The Michigean Growers Exchange, Inc., organized here last May, has taken over the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s property. The new owners plan to continue a general elevator business, with the handling of beans as a specialty. Application has been made to the Dept. of Agriculture for a bonded warehouse here, the building formerly occupied by the National Grocer Co. having been leased for this purpose.

Bradley, Mich.—The elevator here owned and operated by Leslie Enzian burned Oct. 25. The loss was partly covered by insurance.

Brown City, Mich.—The Eastern Michigan Bean Ass'n met at this point for dinner and a general discussion of mutual problems, on the evening of Oct. 22.

## MINNESOTA

Reading, Minn.—The Anderson Grain Co.'s elevator burned late in October; loss, about \$11,000. L. A. Proper is manager for the company.

Virginia, Minn.—Feed machinery has been installed in the new warehouse of the Central Co-op. Wholesale Co., including a one-ton mixer, grinder and corn cutter and grader.

Denham, Minn.—The Denham Co-op. Co.'s office was one of three business houses entered by thieves during the same night recently. About \$400 was stolen from the elevator office.

Bloomington, Minn.—Ward Morton is building an addition to his feed mill, three stories high, which will provide new bins and storage room, and be equipped with blowers.

Hatfield, Minn.—The Bob Fruen Elvtr. has increased its capacity with the addition of four steel storage tanks of 9,000 bus. capacity. The tanks were supplied by R. R. Howell & Co.

Olivia, Minn.—The Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. has installed in its local elevator a percussion type metal and stone Clow-Winter Separator, manufactured by R. R. Howell & Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The mother of Harry C. Rompage, grain dealer, Mrs. Elizabeth Rompage, age 94 years, died at the home of her son on Nov. 1. She had resided in this city 70 years.

Benson, Minn.—The property of the Lang Grain Co., Inc., was damaged by fire caused by friction between the motor pulley or belt and some adjacent combustible material in the cupola on Oct. 27.

Sauk Center, Minn.—The plant of the local Farm Service Stores, Inc., has been purchased by the Farmers Shipping Ass'n, which is moving its office to the recently acquired property and building new coal sheds.

Ellsworth, Minn.—Coal is being added as a sideline by the local house of the Davenport Elvtr. Co., which has erected sheds for the purpose. The elevator has been improved by new approaches and a new driveway.

Lake Park, Minn.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. will install a new grinder and mixer in the addition being built with the lumber from the old Zenith Mill (purchased by the Monarch Co. last summer), which has been taken down.

Duluth, Minn.—D. T. Helm, age 85, died at the home of his son here, Nov. 5. Before coming to Duluth in 1900, he was in the vessel brokerage business in Chicago and a member of the Board of Trade there for 25 years. He established D. T. Helm & Co., vessel brokerage business, on his arrival here.—F.G.C.

Appleton, Minn.—The October meeting of the Western Grain Men's Ass'n was held in this city, at the Masonic Hall, at 8:45 p. m. Pres. Wollum being absent, Vice-Pres. Homme, Kerkhoven, presided. Crop mortgages, lien laws and other problems of elevator men were discussed. A "talkie" picture afforded entertainment after the more weighty matters of business were disposed of. It was decided to hold the next meeting at Renville, Minn., in the High School Bldg., Nov. 10.

Duluth, Minn.—Grain inspection officials of Minnesota and Wisconsin recently agreed on a recommendation, regarding a uniform plan for inspecting shipments of Canadian bonded grain to the Duluth-Superior Port, "that a charge of 50 cents per 1,000 bus. be made on all bonded grain inbound when samples are taken for customs purposes. The regulation will become effective immediately by order of the Wisconsin Grain Commission and the Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission."

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Minneapolis, Minn.—The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.'s Mill "A" was shut down on Nov. 2 as more than 400 workers went on strike in protest against the action of the company two days before in laying off 128 men, which action was taken because of the decline in flour production, resulting from the shortage of crops in the Northwest. A six-hour day had been put into effect, and some of the employees complained they could not earn enough in six hours. The company then offered to put back the eight-hour day, whereupon the men objected that the work was not fairly distributed, hence the strike.

## MISSOURI

Carthage, Mo.—An old water mill near here is being converted into a soy processing plant.

St. Louis, Mo.—Applicants for membership in the St. Louis Merchants Exchange include Harry E. Halliday, now of the Norris Grain Co.

Charleston, Mo.—On Oct. 29 the elevator and stock of W. R. McCracken were destroyed by fire presumably caused by a hot bearing in the cupola.

Weston, Mo.—The Old Weston Distilling Co. plant is being reconditioned and will be put into operation. A scale is being installed to handle local purchases of corn.

St. Louis, Mo.—Offices have been opened in the Grain Exchange Bldg. by Joseph H. Albrecht, who has gone into the grain business on his own account, after being with the Annan-Burg Grain & Milling Co. for years.

Pacific, Mo.—The Pacific Milling Co. is building a 38x24-foot addition to its mill, to house its feed mill department. A new hammer mill, corn grinder and feed mixer will be installed, and the present feed mill equipment will be moved from the mill into the addition.

St. Louis, Mo.—About 115 members of the Merchants Exchange and guests were present at a dinner meeting, held at the Missouri Athletic Club, Oct. 22, this being one of a series of meetings sponsored by the exchange for class A members. Pres. McCormick presided and Mayor Dickmann, of St. Louis, was one of the guests.

## KANSAS CITY LETTER

H. J. Sosland, for 17 years with the Moore-Seaver Grain Co., is now associated with Goffe & Carkener, Inc.

The bears were in control of the local Board of Trade for a period, on Oct. 26. James E. Houston, grain man and member of the board, on his return from a hunting trip astonished his fellow members by bringing a live bear cub into the futures pit.

James J. Rick, a former member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, who once served as sec'y-treas. of the Hall-Baker Grain Co., and later was vice-pres. of the Farmers National Grain Corp. here, has become associated with a Chicago paper house.

Kansas City, Kan.—Specifications for complete machinery to be furnished and installed in the 3,000,000-bu. municipal elevator were in bidders' hands the week of Nov. 1. Bids will be taken about Nov. 24. Horner & Wyatt are the designers and engineers.

## NEBRASKA

Lyons, Neb.—The Holmquist Grain & Lbr. Co. has dismantled its elevator at this station.

Wabash, Neb.—The old Johnson elevator, which has been idle for several years, is being wrecked.

Desoto, Neb.—The Holmquist Grain Co.'s elevator has been sold to a local party, who will dismantle it.

Bellwood, Neb.—The Farmers Grain Co. is building a new office and has installed a 20-ton Fairbanks Scale with a concrete deck.

Elk Creek, Neb.—A. E. Miller's elevator was visited by prowlers during the night of Oct. 26, who ransacked the safe but found no money. Nothing else in the elevator was disturbed.

Alma, Neb.—The Snyder Grain Co.'s elevator was broken into by burglars during the night of Oct. 27, who failed to get into the safe, tho they succeeded in breaking the lock. Entrance to the elevator was gained by forcing the office door. Nothing of value was taken.

Omaha, Neb.—The following members of the Omaha Grain Exchange have been nominated for directors, to be voted on Nov. 11: J. T. Buchanan, R. L. Welsh, J. A. Linderholm, R. M. Secular, Frank Bell and Frank Sorensen. Four vacancies on the board of directors are to be filled.

Superior, Neb.—Thieves entered the office of the Superior Milling Co. some time during the night of Oct. 16, blew the door from the large safe with nitroglycerine and stole about \$130. Postage stamps and checks in the safe were not molested. The intruders entered the building by prying open one of the office windows.

## NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Schroeder & Co., Inc., is a new company headed by John A. Schroeder, pres. and treas., who has been a member of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange for 15 years. The company will deal in grain and grain products and other commodities.

## NEW JERSEY

Pemberton, N. J.—The feed equipment of B. N. Ridgeway was recently improved by the addition of a corn cutter and grader.

Woodbridge, N. J.—A feed mixer, with a capacity of one ton and having a motor drive, has been installed by the Joseph Klein Co.

## NEW YORK

Alexander, N. Y.—The Wells-Birch Corp. recently sustained wind damage.

New York, N. Y.—The following were recently elected to associate membership in the Produce Exchange: Walter L. Cain, Atlanta, Ga.; Earl J. Cecil, Fresno, Cal.; Victor J. Freeze, New York City.

Trumansburg, N. Y.—The property of the C. L. S. Holding Co., Inc., and Steenberg & Carman was slightly damaged on Oct. 28 by fire reported as having been caused by garner under the attrition mill.

New York, N. Y.—The Produce Exchange recently posted notice of the death of Charles A. Stern, which occurred Oct. 25 at his home in East Orange, N. J. Mr. Stern, who was a broker, was 79 years of age.

New York, N. Y.—William H. Kemp, at one time pres. of the Produce Exchange and one of the original members of the firm of Milmine, Bodman & Co., wheat exporters, died at his home in Maplewood, N. J., on Oct. 25, at the age of 73 years.

## BUFFALO LETTER

A new \$40,000 loading platform at its Pre-natt St. elevator is being built by the Ralston-Purina Co. It will accommodate about 32 railway cars, its length being 600 feet.

At the recent annual meeting of the New York State Millers Ass'n, held in this city, the following officers were re-elected: Pres., Henry L. Perrigo, Pittsford; vice-pres., Joseph W. Ward, Caledonia; treas., Howard L. Wood, Albion; sec'y, F. E. Pond, Buffalo.

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Merchants Exchange

St. Louis, Mo.

Paul Pitt is now associated with the Sunset Feed & Grain Co. He was formerly with the Rex Grain & Milling Co. and has been connected with the grain and feed trade of this city for a number of years.

James A. McConnell has been appointed general manager of the Co-op. Grange League Federation Exchange, Inc. Mr. McConnell returned to the exchange several months ago after an absence. He is a former president.

The death of Herbert Seay, son of A. F. Seay, vice-pres. of the Ralston-Purina Mills, occurred Sunday, Oct. 25, when the horse he was riding reared backward and fell on him. Young Seay, who was 23 years of age, was employed in the company's local plant.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Beresford, N. D.—Earl Hedeon has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Langdon, N. D.—The receiving legs in the elevator of the Farmers Ass'n are being equipped with new rubber belting and "V" buckets.

Northwood, N. D.—The Northwood Grain & Seed Co. recently installed a large, electrically-driven Clipper Cleaner, supplied by R. R. Howell & Co.

## OHIO

Cincinnati, O.—The B. W. Wess Co. sustained damage by wind some time ago.

Mansfield, O.—A diesel engine of 380 h. p. has been installed by the Hanley Milling Co.

New Vienna, O.—The New Vienna Mills have added a seed cleaner to their equipment.

Marion, O.—The Marion Milling Co. sustained damage to its electrical equipment recently.

McComb, O.—The McComb Farmers Elvtr. recently installed a 20-ton Bonded Motor Truck Scale.

Coolville, O.—A new hammer mill has replaced the old one at the plant of the Coolville Milling Co.

Akron, O.—The Quaker Oats Co. has added to the equipment of its local plant metal and stone Clow-Winter separators.

Ada, O.—A feed grinder and mixer with a capacity of 80 bus. per hour has been installed by the Farmers Exchange Co.

Pemberville, O.—The Pemberville Elvtr. Co. held the formal opening of its new elevator, located at the old site, on Oct. 24.

College Corner, O.—At the D. D. Davis elevator a 15-ton Bonded Motor Truck Scale was added to the equipment last month.

Kessler, O.—New feed machinery, including a mixer and a hammer mill, has been installed at the elevator of G. N. Falknor & Sons.

Highland, O.—The old corn cutter at the elevator of the Highland Farmers Exchange has been replaced by a newer, more modern one.

Fletcher, O.—The Fletcher Grain & Supply Co. has installed a 1½-ton Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer which it bot from the Sidney Grain Mch'y. Co.

Columbia (Olmsted Falls p. o.), O.—The United Farmers Exchange Co. recently equipped its plant with a one-ton, motor-driven feed mixer.

Dayton, O.—The equipment of the feed mill of the Dwyer Mills has been improved by the installation of a corn cutter and grader, electrically driven.



## Elevators & Feed Mills

designed, built or remodeled to meet your individual needs.

Write, wire or phone us your requirements for elevator or mill equipment.

## Ernest Engineering Co.

Curtis & N. Quincy Sts.

Topeka, - - - - Kansas

## WEEVIL-CIDE

The safe, dependable, stored Grain Fumigant

## IS USED

almost exclusively in practically

## ALL TERMINAL MARKETS

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## WEEVIL-CIDE CO.

1406 West 9th St. KANSAS CITY, MO.



Lewisburg, O.—The Floyd Milling Co. is now owned by Robert and Willard Floyd, the former having bot the half-interest of his brother Roy.

Blanchester, O.—The new feed plant of G. S. Gruber has just been completed. A hammer mill, feed mixer and corn sheller are included in the equipment.

Bluffton, O.—The feed mill equipment of the Steiner Hatchery & Feed Store has been increased by the addition of a one-ton feed mixer, driven by electricity.

Kings Creek (r. d. from Urbana), O.—The Kings Creek Flour Mill, which is over 130 years old, has installed a diesel engine and the old mill stream will be filled in.

Marion, O.—The new feed mill of the Old Fort Mills, described in the Oct. 14 Journals, is nearly completed. It will have a capacity of eight carloads of mixed feed per day.

Lancaster, O.—The feed mill built by E. L. Henry has been completed. The equipment includes a hammer mill, corn sheller and feed mixer, the latter driven by a motor.

Christiansburg, O.—The hammer mills in the elevators of the Shepard Grain Co. at this point and at Thackery have been replaced with new ones of larger capacity, both being motor driven.

Antwerp, O.—An overheated electric motor caused a fire at the Equity Exchange Co.'s elevator on Oct. 26. By the time the fire department had arrived, the blaze had been extinguished, with a loss of about \$100.

Oak Harbor, O.—Albert Dier, for a number of years past Ottawa County Co-op. Ass'n sec'y, and operating elevators at several other places, died unexpectedly recently, dropping dead in front of his former home at Curtice, O.

Troy, O.—A feed department has been added to the elevator business of the Edward S. Falknor Grain Co. and is just being put into operation. The new equipment includes a hammer mill and feed mixer, both electrically driven.

Cleveland, O.—Foundations have been poured for the 500,000-bu. elevator addition for the Fairchild division of the Montana Flour Mills Co. and the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., contractor, expects to complete the addition Dec. 1.

Camden, O.—Fire, originating in the head house in a 7½-h.p. motor in the plant of the Camden Flour Mills, did slight damage recently. The plant was saved from a total loss by the quick action of the men in putting out the blaze.

Hicksville, O.—An attempt to blow open the safe in the office of the Hicksville Grain Co., early in the morning of Oct. 23, failed, but the explosion seriously damaged the vault. Entrance was gained thru a rear window in the elevator.

Columbus, O.—The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n has been increased recently by the addition of the following members: J. L. Donley & Bro., Ashland; Seneca Grain Co., Fostoria; Union National Mills, Springfield; International Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Killeville, O.—Fred Kile & Son have installed in their new elevator (reported in the Oct. 14 Journals as under construction) a combined sheller and boot, Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer, geared head drags, numerous motors and other equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Brockville, O.—Changes and improvements are being made at the plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., including the joining of the large 40x100-foot warehouse to the main plant and the erection of electrically equipped coal pockets. The improvements will total more than \$10,000.

Lilly Chapel, O.—Lightning struck the Sark & Plum elevator during a severe storm on Nov. 2, the bolt striking the electric power meter in the exact spot that lightning hit late in August. A workman put out the fire with a hand extinguisher before it had a chance to spread through the plant. The damage was estimated at \$50.

Kipton, O.—Settlement of the \$6,500 judgment held by F. E. Sharp, former manager of the elevator, against the Kipton Elvtr. Ass'n and lifting of the receivership under which the company has been operating since June, 1934, was effected on Oct. 27, by an agreement to pay Sharp \$5,000, half to be paid immediately and the balance by Nov. 7. If the agreement was not carried out, the entire judgment of \$6,500 was to be in force. Sharp sued for back salary and personal funds advanced, it was asserted.

Circleville, O.—The death of Matthew C. Smith, retired, who was engaged in the grain and feed business in this city for years, occurred in Grant Hospital, Columbus, following a recent operation. Mr. Smith was 76 years of age.

Cedar Point, O.—The governing board of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n has decided to hold the 58th annual meeting of that organization in this city on June 21 and 22, 1937, at the Breakers Hotel. An early start is being made to arrange the "best program ever," and Sec'y Cummings would appreciate suggestions for the program, also an expression of opinion by the members as to holding the banquet this year, some having suggested that it be omitted, on account of high prices charged, while others are in favor of it because of the social features and the good feeling among members that it engenders.

## OKLAHOMA

Blackwell, Okla.—The industrial com'te of the Chamber of Commerce is investigating the feasibility of having an alfalfa meal mill established here.

Hollis, Okla.—Installation of \$15,000 worth of milling machinery at the Hollis Flour Mills has increased the capacity from 40 to 110 barrels per day of 24 hours.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Vashon, Wash.—A one-ton feed mixer has been installed at the feed mill of William J. Smith.

Bedford, Ore.—Mixing and grinding machinery have been installed in the new building of the Bedford Feed Co., and a full line of feeds will be manufactured.

The Dalles, Ore.—Construction of temporary facilities until ship-side elevators can be built here to handle bulk grain, is being considered seriously by the Port of The Dalles Commission.

Seattle, Wash.—The Northern Pacific Railroad Co. has purchased for use in its terminal in this city a double unit, electrically operated, Howell-Clark Automatic Grain Shovel, manufactured by R. R. Howell & Co.

Portland, Ore.—Following a major operation, death came to August Berg, retired pioneer grain man of this city, on Nov. 1, at a local hospital. Mr. Berg, who was 77 years of age and unmarried, entered the grain business in Portland early in the '90's and continued his activity for more than 30 years.

Portland, Ore.—An effort is being made by the local flour and cereal workers' union (which is affiliated with the A. F. of L.) to unionize employes in this industry both here and at Eugene, Ore. It is reported that negotiations are in progress between White Star Feeds, Inc., and union officials, and that discussions toward that end are going on at Sunset Feed Mills. A 40-hour week, one week's vacation each year with pay, a minimum wage of 67½ cents per hour and union men given the preference in hiring are among the demands of the union.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Indiana, Pa.—Netrick & Wolsin, incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; to manufacture and deal in cereals.

Paxtonia (Harrisburg p. o.), Pa.—J. M. Spangler has added a 60-barrel mill to his Spangler Flour Mills.

Barnesville, Pa.—Fire, which had its origin in the elevator shaft of the feed mill, recently damaged the plant of the Farmers Supply Co.

Kane, Pa.—The Kane Wholesale Co., dealer in feed, etc., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities listed at \$6,477 and assets at \$3,295.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Gregory, S. D.—An up-to-date Howell Dump Grate, 6 feet wide and 12 feet long, has been installed in the driveway of the Gregory Roller Mills.

Oelrichs, S. D.—The Tri-State Milling Co. has improved the receiving facilities of its local elevator by installing new elevator belting and Salem buckets.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Poultry feed and remedies will be manufactured by the Sunshine State Poultry Laboratories, which was recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000.

Brookings, S. D.—At the State Crop Show, being held here from Nov. 9 to 12, crops grown in South Dakota, especially those desirable for seed next spring, will be shown. In addition to corn, the South Dakota Crop Improvement Ass'n has provided classes for hard red spring wheat, amber durum, malting and feed barley, oats, flax and rye. Winning exhibitions will be sent to the International Grain & Hay Show at Chicago, Nov. 28 to Dec. 5.

## SOUTHEAST

Warrenton, Ga.—It is reported that a flour mill will be erected here, due to the increased production of wheat in this territory.

Plant City, Fla.—The equipment of the feed mill of Howard Fleming has been improved by the addition of a corn sheller, feed mixer and corn cracker.

Salem, Va.—The capacity of the Moore Milling Co.'s plant has been increased from 140 to 350 barrels. About \$50,000 has been spent in rebuilding and improvements.

## TENNESSEE

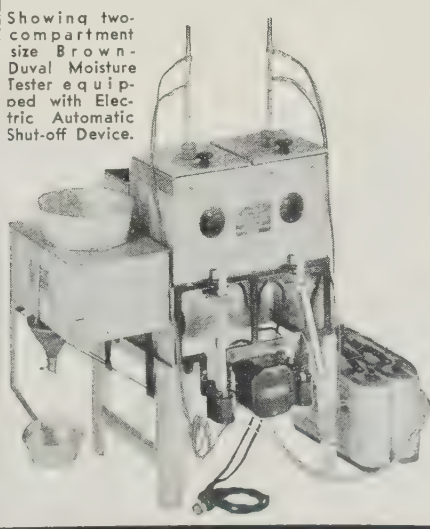
Leas Springs (r. d. 2), Tenn.—The Richland Creek Milling Co. has installed an engine which will be used as auxiliary to its waterpower.

Memphis, Tenn.—The grain elevator and warehouse formerly owned by the Fidelity Storage & Elvtr. Co. has been acquired by the Royal Feed & Milling Co.

## TEXAS

San Angelo, Tex.—A new cleaner, sold by R. R. Howell & Co., has been added to the equipment of the C. J. Woodruff Elvtr.

Showing two-compartment size Brown-Duval Moisture Tester equipped with Electric Automatic Shut-off Device.



**Are You Prepared**  
FOR THE  
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223 W. JACKSON BLVD. CHICAGO, ILL.



## UTAH

Salt Lake City, Utah—More space for its poultry and miscellaneous feed departments has been built by the Globe Grain & Milling Co., which has also erected new loading docks.

Draper, Utah—Two direct-connected geared Clow-Winter Head Drives, manufactured by R. R. Howell & Co., have been added to the equipment of the Draper Poultrymen, Inc. The installation was made by F. H. Bishop.

## WISCONSIN

Dale, Wis.—A feed mixer was installed recently at Steffan's Elvtr.

Forest (Emerald p. o.), Wis.—An elevator 24x50 feet will be built by the Farmers Union.

Milwaukee, Wis.—New members of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange include Quin Johnstone.

Westfield, Wis.—A one-ton feed mixer with a motor drive has been installed by the Westfield Roller Mills.

Luxemburg, Wis.—A hammer mill and feed mixer were recently installed in the feed plant of Clarence Hruska.

Green Lake, Wis.—The equipment of W. Widlake's plant has been improved by the addition of a new feed mixer.

Fall River, Wis.—Feed mixers have been installed by the Columbus Mill in its plants at this point and at Columbus, Wis.

Poynette, Wis.—Following a long illness, Hugh P. Jamieson, grain, feed, lumber and coal dealer at this point, died Oct. 22, at the age of 84 years.

Milwaukee, Wis.—After a shutdown of several months, the manufacture of soybean products was resumed on Nov. 4 at the William O. Goodrich Co. plant here.

Kiel, Wis.—In the new feed plant under construction for R. E. Freis, a hammer mill driven by a 35-h.p. motor and having an ear corn crusher and feeder will be installed.

Milwaukee, Wis.—O. C. Owen, a grain commission merchant here for many years and a former member of the Grain & Stock Exchange, died Oct. 25, at his home in this city, at the age of 62 years.

River Falls, Wis.—The Prairie Mills have expanded their facilities for customer service by the addition of a Howell Daisy Horizontal Revolving Drum Batch Feed Mixer of 2,000 pounds capacity, motor driven.

Clintonville, Wis.—Breaking the combination with a chisel and hammer, burglars took \$35 in cash from the safe of the Clintonville Elvtr. Co. during the night of Oct. 16. Entrance to the elevator was gained by breaking the lock on the side door.

Prairie du Chien, Wis.—This town's famous artesian roller mill is again being operated, after more than a year's idleness. Leo Lechnir, owner and operator of the Lechnir Produce Co. of Prairie du Chien, has leased the old mill from Henry Weniger, who last year closed it after operating it for 67 years. The mill will be used to grind and mix feeds and to shell and crack corn.

Algoma, Wis.—We have just installed an O.K. hammer mill, and with this in combination with our mixer we find ourselves doing an excellent business in mash and dairy feeds. We have also ground in the neighborhood of seven or eight thousand bus. of wheat this fall, custom grinding for farmers, and are having wonderful results on the flour, a fact that is due to the excellent quality of the wheat we are receiving.—Bruemmer Flour & Feed Mill.

## WYOMING

Casper, Wyo.—A new corn cutter and grader, motor driven, has been installed by the Noland Feed Co.

Gillette, Wyo.—The Sheridan Milling Co. is erecting a large warehouse, which will double its storage facilities.

Washington, D. C.—On Sept. 30 domestic flour mills held total wheat stocks of 153,521,071 bus. compared with 155,790,610 on the same date last year. Wheat flour stocks held by mills totalled 4,677,402 bbls., compared with 3,864,049 bbls. on Sept. 30 last year.

## No Definite Conclusions on Crop Insurance

The President's com'te on crop insurance, composed of Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace as chairman; Dr. A. G. Black, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; H. R. Tolley, Administrator, A.A.A.; Wayne C. Taylor, Assistant Sec'y of the Treasury, and Ernest G. Draper, Ass't Sec'y of Commerce, held conferences with underwriters, farm leaders and warehousemen at Washington Nov. 5, 6 and 7.

The insurance men promised co-operation with the government.

The farm leaders digressed by forcing the adoption of a resolution demanding production control, storage of the surplus and commodity loans, equivalent to a revival of the old A.A.A., plus the ever normal granary.

WAREHOUSEMEN attending included Geo. H. Davis of Kansas City, representing the Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants Ass'n; W. B. Lathrop, Kansas City, representing the new National Grain Trade Council; Robert P. Boylan, the Chicago Board of Trade; E. J. Grimes, Cargill Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. L. Reed, Southwestern Compress & Warehouse Ass'n, Dallas, Tex.; Frank Rutherford, National Co-operative Elevator Ass'n, Omaha, Neb.; E. W. Taylor, Nye & Jenks Grain Co., Omaha, Neb.; S. W. Wilder, Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; N. C. Williamson, American Cotton Co-operative Ass'n, New Orleans, La.; G. A. Gordon, Savannah Warehouse & Compress Co., Savannah, Ga.; R. L. Taylor, Federal Compress & Warehouse Co., Memphis, Tenn., and M. W. Thatcher, Farmers National Grain Corporation, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Davis said the members of the Terminal Elevator Ass'n would be glad to warehouse wheat by the year under a crop insurance program at "one-half the regular commercial rates," or about six cents a bushel per year on grain which would not require special treatment for high moisture content. He said members of the association control approximately 300,000,000 bushels of storage space.

The cotton warehousemen also offered a reduced rate for storage by the year.

## From Abroad

War insurance for British landowners will no longer be written by Lloyds of London.

The first soy meal mill in Scotland is to be built at Glasgow by the Clyde Soya Meal Factory, Ltd., at a cost of \$400,000.

Sweden has reduced the duty on corn from 0.06 to 0.05 crown per kilo, and the tax on linseed meal from 0.03 to 0.02 crown per kilo.

Australia's wheat crop, according to the first official estimate this year, is 129,484,000 bus., compared with the 5-year 1931-35 average of 185,773,000 bus.

Japan's rice crop is expected to be one of the largest at 21,859,000,000 pounds, against 18,052,000,000 in 1935. The large crop will reduce the annual imports from Korea and Formosa.

Ecuador has prohibited temporarily exports of wheat, corn, all cereals but rice, potatoes, brown sugar, beans and lentils, on account of a shortage. All stocks of grain and foodstuffs must be reported, and if hoarded will be requisitioned.

Washington, D. C.—Factory operations during the quarter ending Sept. 30 produced 34,128,390 lbs. of crude corn oil, 34,485,353 lbs. refined corn oil, 44,199,118 lbs. crude soybean oil, 44,309,562 lbs. refined soybean oil.

## Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.

D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

Grain & Feed Journals  
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Grain Contracts  
with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at.....cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals  
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## Supply Trade

**Portland, Ore.**—The International Longshoremen's Ass'n's Warehousemen's local No. 38123 called a strike against the Ames-Harris-Neville Bag plant on Oct. 31, following two weeks' ineffective negotiating over wages and working conditions.—F. K. H.

**Wichita, Kan.**—The White Star Co. in a broadside which it has recently mailed to the trade, describes, with illustrations, the equipment it can furnish for the cleaning and treating of grain. The company also endorses the program to promote the planting of only cleaned and treated seed grain.

**Clifton, N. J.**—Small feed mills whose requirements do not permit of the installation of large bagging scales, will be pleased to learn of the net-weighting bagging scale recently brought out by the Richardson Scale Co. The machine is a floor portable type, and is designed to weigh free running grains and dry-ground feeds, as well as molasses feeds containing not more than 12% molasses. Readers of Grain & Feed Journals can obtain bulletin 4135-B, describing this scale by writing direct to the company.

**Sioux City, Ia.**—John F. Younglove died recently at Pasadena, Cal., aged 76 years. He was ill at the time he left Sioux City Oct. 7 to spend the winter in California with relatives. He was born at Little Green, Grant County, Wisconsin. Leaving school, he learned the carpenter trade and started building grain elevators. In 1908 he removed to Sioux City, where he became interested in civic affairs. As a builder he took professional pride in erecting grain elevators of substantial construction, being at one time in partnership with A. G. Boggess at Mason City, and for many years operating as the Younglove Construction Co. He is survived by the widow, four daughters, and two sons, Carl and Clyde.

A complaint alleging collusive bidding and fixing and maintenance of uniform prices, in violation of Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, has been issued by that Commission against 9 companies engaged in the manufacture and sale of turbine-generators and condensers. The Heat Exchange Institute, a trade ass'n with headquarters in New York, also is a respondent. The respondent companies are: General Electric Co., manufacturing turbine-generators; Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. and Elliott Co., Jeannette, Pa., manufacturing both turbine-generators and condensers; Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp., Ingersoll-Rand Co., Foster-Wheeler Corp., C. H. Wheeler Manufacturing Co. and Ross Heater & Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, dealing only in condensers.

The Shellabarger Grain Products Co., of Decatur, Ill., has registered the word "Sunsoy" as trade-mark No. 380,227 for bread and soybean grits and kernels for use in making bread, confections and breakfast foods.

While the official reports continue to quote Argentine linseed at 14 pesos, it must be pointed out that new crop seed has sold at somewhat under this figure, since no Government minimum guaranty has thus far been announced on new crop seed. Some interesting announcements may be made in the Argentine next week at the time of the renewal of the Anglo-Argentine trade agreement. Ocean freight rates from River Plate ports are strong owing to a continued demand for boats to carry corn to this country.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

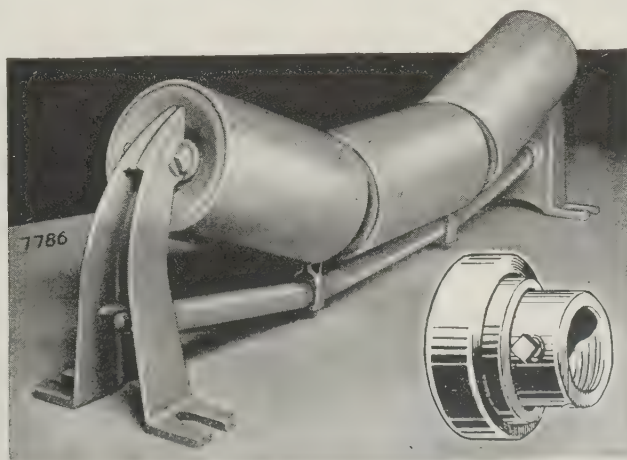
Radio devotees will be interested to learn that the highest amateur broadcasting station west of New York City has been opened in the observation tower of the Chicago Board of Trade building. The antenna of the station, designated as W9MCS, is more than 600 feet above the pavements. Installation and maintenance of W9MCS is conducted by the Lake Michigan Amateur Radio Reserve, organized a few months ago to handle emergencies on Lake Michigan and otherwise serve in periods of disaster. The station operates on a band between fifty-six and sixty megacycles and at five meters, serving as a central station for thousands of amateur radio enthusiasts in the Chicago territory.

## Truss Frame Belt Conveyor Carrier

A new truss-frame, sealed ball bearing, belt conveyor carrier, that is "light, strong and comparatively inexpensive," has recently been announced by Stephens-Adamson Mfg. Co. This carrier is of the 3-roll in line design with outer rollers inclined to give the belt a 20 degree trough.

The whole roller assembly is tilted to center the belt without guide rollers and particular effort has been made to produce a carrier that would minimize wear and tear on the conveyor belt. All parts are made of steel and malleable iron. The rollers are built of 5 inch diameter steel tubing with ends smoothly rounded over the pressed steel and plates to prevent any tendency to fray the belt. Roller ends are recessed to house the bearings and allow rollers to be closely spaced to eliminate danger of pinching belts.

Renewable, cartridge type ball-bearings are used throughout. Each bearing has been packed with grease and sealed at the factory and should be good for several years of operation before attention is necessary. The unique truss type frame appears to be unusually light and rigid, with the load carried by a tension rod instead of depending upon the stiffness of a heavy cross member for support.



Truss Frame and Ball Bearing Conveyor Rollers

## Confirmation Blanks

### Simple - Complete - Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes and differences, and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and retains the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8". Order Form No. 6 CB. Weight, 9 oz. Price 75c; three copies \$2.00, plus postage.

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CONSOLIDATED

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## Improved Duplicating Grain Tickets

Use of Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon gives a complete record and at the same time, a ticket for the hauler.

Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets 3x6½ inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book 7½x12 inches. 250 leaves with 5 sheets of carbon.

Each ticket has spaces for following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer." Order Form 19GT Duplicating. Price \$1.20 plus postage.

Triplicating is the same form as 19GT described above with 125 sheets strong white tissue for buyer, bound in between the original tickets for hauler and the duplicate for headquarters so as to make three copies with one writing. Five sheets dual faced carbon, 375 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Order 19GT Trip. Price \$1.65 plus postage.

### GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



## Patents Granted

**2,055,697. Oil Extracting Mechanism.** Louis A. Molin, Chicago, Ill. The oil bearing material is pressed by the action of a hollow ram in an immovable cylinder.

**2,056,900. Weighing Apparatus.** Einar Holm, Passaic, N. J. The supply of divided solid material discharges into a shaker the movement of which can be limited, a weighing beam having a receiver into which the shaker discharges.

**2,058,220. Vitaminizing Foods.** Franz Elger, Basel, Switzerland, assignor to Hoffman-La Roche, Nutley, N. J. This process for maintaining the vitamin C effect in foods consists of adding an ester of 2-keto-laevo-gulonic acid to them.

**2,057,044. Insecticide.** Kurt Meisenburg, Leverkusen-I. G. Werk, and Hans Kukenthal, Cologne-Flittard, Germany, assignors to Winthrop Chemical Co., New York. An insecticide and parasiticide comprising as an active ingredient a dihalogenated butene.

**2,047,908. Dust Collector.** Ray C. Newhouse, Terryl B. Montgomery, and Robert F. Feind, Wauwatosa, assignors to Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. The dust is collected in vertically disposed bags, an electric motor alternately slackening and tensioning the bags.

**2,057,578. Dust Collector.** Edwin A. Kleissler, Newark, assignor to G. A. Kleissler Co., Newark, N. J. Tubular air-pervious members have open communication at their lower ends with a hopper. At top are plates secured to the tops of the tubes with a cord attached to reciprocate the plates and shake by hand any tube.

**2,057,230. Car Mover.** Abner F. Callison, New York, and Henry B. Whipple, Brooklyn, N. Y. A motor driven wheeled vehicle has a pair of friction wheels adapted to engage the traction surfaces of a pair of car wheels; means for connecting the vehicle to the car with said friction wheels in driving engagement with the car wheels; and a double friction clutch for connecting the vehicle motor to drive said friction wheels in either direction and also to act as a brake to stop a moving car.

**2,058,125. Car Unloader.** Francis A. Bean, Minneapolis, assignor to International Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn. In a portable conveyor unit, a longitudinally extending frame supported upon suitable trucks, a screw conveyor mounted beneath said frame, a motor for driving said screw, a complementary conveyor sec-

tion pivotally connected to said power driven section and comprising a feed screw having a universal driving connection with said power driven screw, and means for operatively connecting one of said trucks to the motor whereby the apparatus may be power propelled.

**2,045,757. Screw Conveyor.** Eusebe J. L. F. Constantin, Paris, France, assignor to Fuller Co., of Delaware. A conveyor for pulverulent materials comprising the combination of a casing, flexible driven shaft arranged within the casing, spaced sleeves secured to the shaft, a flight section of one-half a convolution secured to each sleeve and having a flight surface extending beyond the opposite ends of each sleeve, the adjacent flight sections having meeting edges slightly spaced to permit relative movement of said sections, the flight sections forming a substantially continuous conveyor flight.

**2,045,503. Dust Collector.** Frederick H. Wagner, Baltimore, assignor to Bartlett Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md. In a dust separator, the combination of a duct into which the gas to be cleaned is passed, said duct having at least one slot formed in the wall thereof; a plate extending freely into space and tangentially outward of the duct and to one side of the slot; and means for imparting a swirling movement to the gas stream as it passes thru the duct, whereby the dust particles will be caused to move outwardly of the slot, impinge upon the plate and be arrested thereby, finally moving over and off the surface of the plate to the space below.

**2,056,107. Making Pelleted Feed.** Clarence E. Lee, Auburn, N. Y., assignor to Beacon Milling Co., Cayuga, N. Y. A method of preparing a feed composition in extruded pellet form, which comprises substantially uniformly incorporating an oleaginous medium into a mixture of ground grain and dried milk solids with such proportionality of the ingredients as to produce a composition containing about 15% to 60% milk solids and about 1% to 15% of oleaginous medium, extruding the resulting composition thru orifices, and cutting the extruded bodies into pellets, said oleaginous medium serving to maintain said orifices in substantially unclogged condition.

**2,058,381. Grain Cleaning Screen.** Alexis C. Lindgren, Chicago, Ill., assignor to International Harvester Co. A grain cleaning screen comprising a frame carrying a plurality of transverse slats arranged shinglewise with overlapped transverse edges, each slat having parallel front and rear straight edges and each slat being formed with corrugations providing longitudinal straight track portions on which the straw rides and longitudinal straight inclined groove portions between the ridge portions, said ridges and grooves forming passages for air which passages taper and serve to divide an air blast from under the screen into rearwardly moving divided streams.

**2,055,935. Measuring Grain.** Albert Letruex, Constantine, Algeria. A system of rockable buckets rotates about a common shaft, an overlying feed hopper having an outlet equal to the mouth of each bucket and an underlying discharge bin, a trip in the hopper, cam means co-operating with the bucket abutments, a shutter movable across the hopper outlet, a pivotable balanced member articulated to the cam means, and a toggle associated with said trip, balanced member and shutter, the trip being actuated by the pressure of the grains rising in the hopper after filling of the underlying bucket for causing the toggle to permit closing of said shutter and allowing said bucket to rock to discharging position.

**2,039,692. Dust Collector.** Hermannus van Tongeren, Heemstede, Netherlands. Vanes for the discharge opening in the conduit are of equal length on each side of a plane transverse to the side wall of the casing, by which plane the volume of the space included within the casing is divided substantially equally, the side wall of the casing also having a dust outlet opening at least in part coextensive axially of the casing with those portions of the gas outlet conduit comprising the vanes together with the portions of the outlet conduit on either side of the vanes, and a dust outlet conduit communicating tangentially with said casing thru said dust outlet opening and oppositely with respect to the air or gas inlet conduit.

**2,058,775. Automatic Weighing Device.** Robert N. Cundall, Lackawanna, N. Y., assignor to Consolidated Packaging Machinery Corporation. In an automatic weighing device, a supply chamber having a main gate adapted to deliver the bulk of a predetermined amount of material and a dribble gate adapted to deliver the remaining portion of said amount after main gate closes, a weighing receptacle adapted to receive said material, said receptacle being mounted upon a beam mechanism adapted to tip when said vessel receives the predetermined amount of material. A photo-electric cell adapted to operate relay to close dribble gate, a source of light for said cell, and means for intercepting light to said cell that is responsive to the accumulation of the predetermined amount of material in receptacle.

## Cipher Codes

**Universal Grain Code:** Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

**Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code:** Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

**Dowling's Grain Code for Grain Milling and Produce Trades,** 6th edition: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages, 4¼x6¼ inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$3.00.

**Millers Telegraphic Cipher:** (1936) For the flour feed and grain trades. 157 pages, 3½x6½ inches. Cloth bound. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$2.00.

**Gross Telegraphic Cipher:** 10th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 148 pages, 4½x5½ inches. Cloth \$4.00.

**A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition** with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

**Bentley's Complete Phrase Code:** Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 8½x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

**Peerless Grain Code** for international grain and feed trades. 300,000 different offers expressed by one half codeword combining Destination, Time of Shipment, Quantity, Quality and Price. 10,000 complete Phrases relate to Export grain trade. Private Supplement contains 3000 blank code words. Price \$85.00.

**Baltimore Export Cable Code:** Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

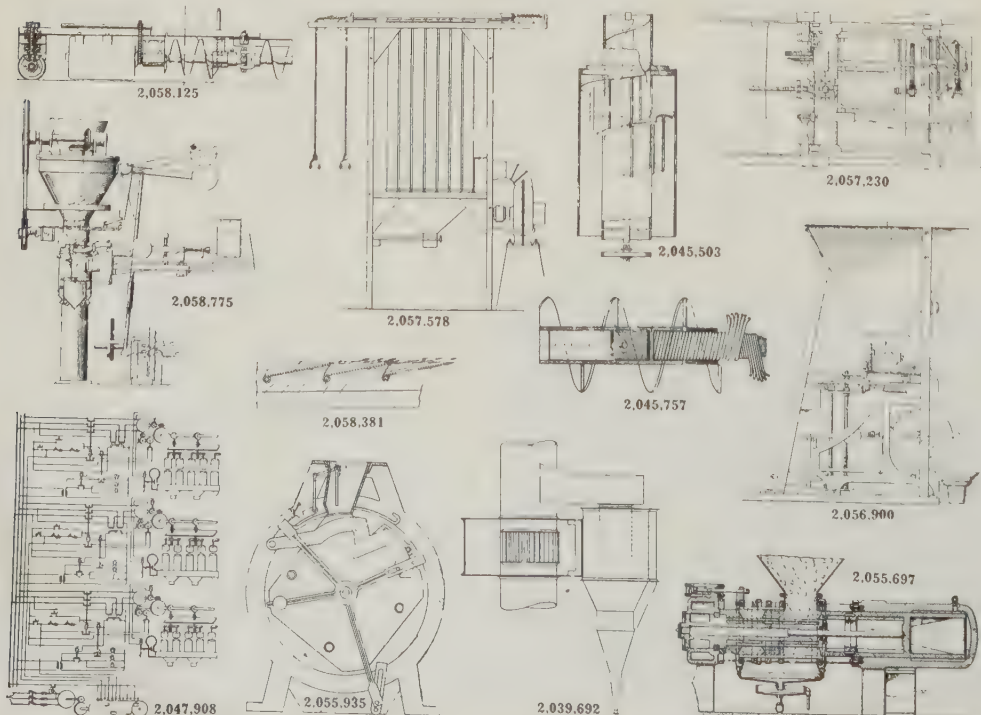
**Riverside Flour Code, Improved** (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.





## Grain Carriers

**Anthony, Kan.**—The 32-mile branch of the C. O. & G. railroad extending from here to Ingersoll, Okla., has been abandoned.

**Toronto, Ont.**—C. D. Howe, minister of transport, has reorganized his branch of the government. R. K. Smith is made director of marine services, and J. G. MacPhail, administrator of aids to navigation.

**Grain and grain products** were loaded into 33,025 cars during the week ending Oct. 24, compared with 33,932 cars during the same week in 1935 and 32,164 cars during the same week in 1934.—Ass'n of American Railroads.

**Duluth, Minn.**—Boats, hungry for cargoes, have forced the rate on wheat from Duluth from 3c down to 2½c for unloading at eastern points. Chartering of boats is light in the last stages of lake navigation.—F. G. C.

**It is claimed** that nearly 80 per cent of all claims resulting from loss and damage to freight shipments in transit are settled by the railroads of this country within 30 days after being received. Is that your experience?

**Chicago, Ill.**—Rail traffic executives adjourned a meeting here Nov. 4 approving proposed advances of rates on 262 commodities in a supplement to the petition of the railroads for increased rates to replace emergency charges expiring Dec. 31.

**Fred J. Freestone**, chairman of the National Seaway Council, claims the necessary majority in the Senate for ratification of a U. S.-Canada treaty for construction of a St. Lawrence canal which would accommodate large, ocean-going vessels.

**The Northern Pacific** has been granted authority to establish reduced rates on livestock from points in drouth stricken areas to additional feed lots on the C. B. & Q. in Montana and Wyoming. Shipments must leave not later than Nov. 30 and return not later than June 30, 1937.

**Northwestern** railroads have asked the Western Trunk Line Com'ite to allow a rate of 25½ cents per 100 lbs. on wheat from Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Leavenworth to eastern gateways via Minneapolis when destined east of the Illinois-Indiana state line. The present rate is 4 cents higher.

**The U. S. Maritime Commission**, on Nov. 17, will air proposals to establish a new water line service between Gulf and North Atlantic ports with chartered government-owned ships, to compete with the railroads and with private water lines already in operation. Why not have the government manufacture the goods to be transported?

**Government ownership** and operation of railroads would bring no solution for the basic problems confronting transportation, said Dr. Harold C. Moulton, pres. The Brookings Institute, in an address before railway executives at New York on Nov. 5. A vigorous effort should be made to solve these problems under private ownership and operation.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—The Western trunk line com'ite has postponed until Nov. 18, its hearing on transit of wheat at Minneapolis, St. Paul and Minnesota transfer, on traffic originating at lower Mississippi river crossings to Chicago, Peoria, Milwaukee, and other Wisconsin points, and Michigan points, destined to points east of the Illinois-Indiana line.

## Trucking Situation to Become More Tense

E. M. Gillig, Seed Commissioner of North Dakota, after a careful study of the trucking and peddling problem, declares that:

"Another thing that complicates the itinerant truck merchant situation, is that so many of them profess to be farmers, or growers, or users of the products in which they are dealing, and thus attempt to claim exemption from all transportation and merchandising laws of state or federal nature.

"Some of them who are doing an actual merchandising business are even so zealous in their attempt to make a successful job of it for themselves, that when they are approached on the road by an inspector, they flatly deny that they are doing any merchandising, and are willing to proclaim that they are merely one of the poor farmers or unemployed of the country, trying to do a little business on his own stuff in order to keep the wolf away from the door.

"As a matter of fact, we have observed that at least a majority of our so-called truckers are not only actual merchants, but from the standpoint of the trucking phase, they are making money both ways on the trip. Some of them travel empty one way, but a surprisingly large number are carrying merchandise both ways.

"So many local people, including some dealers as well as farmers, actually help truckers to evade being licensed, taxed and regulated. These statements are not speculations, but matters of fact which we in this Department have observed in attempting to administer a wholesale dealer's licensing law which should really affect not only established local dealers, but all truck merchants as well.

"The situation may probably become so tense in the near future that everyone will come to realize that a very earnest effort must be made, including a financial effort, to attempt to solve and regulate the problem of the itinerant truck merchant, on the basis that he is an actual merchant as well as a trucker or carrier."

## Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

**I. & S. No. 4261**, is the application of the Gold Medal Flour Co., Great West Mill & Elevator Co., et al., asking the Commission to reconsider its order of Oct. 16, which suspended schedules affecting transit privileges on carloads of animal or poultry feeds in Texas.

**The question** of undue prejudice and preference on cottonseed and soybean meal, Illinois points to the Pacific Coast, is reopened for further hearing at a time and place to be selected later, in Commission Order I. & S. No. 4147, and fourth section application No. 16535.

**In fourth section** application No. 16127, cottonseed and peanut cake and meal, by division 2, the Commission permits parties to Pope's I. C. C. No. A-725 to establish and maintain rates from points in Georgia and Alabama to points in Florida without observing the long and short haul clause.

## Railroad-Truck Co-ordination

The initial step toward co-ordination of railroad and truck facilities was taken by Examiner Robert R. Hendon of the I. C. C. when his proposed report recommended acquisition of joint control of the Union Transfer Co. by the Union Pacific railroad, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Charles P. Megan, trustee of the Chicago & Northwestern.

Union Transfer, owned by Henry Ogram, operates 73 trucks from Omaha, Neb., east thru Chicago and Peoria, north to Sioux City, St. Paul and Minneapolis, west to North Platte, Neb., a total of approximately 2,500 miles.

"The proposal herein," said the examiner, "appears to be the initial step in a program of applicants to acquire joint control of a number of existing trucking operations centering about Omaha . . . Testimony was adduced for the purpose of demonstrating how the proposed coordinated rail-truck service will expedite the delivery of freight from one to two days."

## Pick-up and Delivery Service Sustained in the East

Railroads in the east won a round in their battle with the trucks for less than carload freight business when the Interstate Commerce Commission issued an order late last month approving pick-up and delivery service on lcl freight hauled for a minimum of 45c per 100 lbs. Leading eastern carriers filed proposed schedules for this service last April, but the schedules were suspended by the Commission until they could be investigated. Among the bitterest objectors to the schedules were trucking ass'ns. They now become effective not later than Dec. 21, and permit the rail lines to either own or hire trucks.

The Commission's order provides for an allowance of 5c per 100 lbs. at either or both ends of the haul should the consignor and/or consignee elect to perform their delivery service.

"The railroads' object in establishing pick-up and delivery," said the Commission's report, "is to arrest the decline of their less than carload traffic which they believe to be due to the development of motor transportation." Between 1920 and 1935 the railroads lost 74 per cent of this class of traffic, while motor truck registrations increased nearly 260 per cent.

Officers of the American Trucking Ass'ns, Inc., on Nov. 5, decided to begin litigation against the Commission in an effort to have its action on the eastern pick-up and delivery case enjoined, and has filed a petition in the U. S. district court in the District of Columbia to restrain the railroads from starting expansion of this service on Nov. 16. A similar injunction has been filed by the Merchant Truckmen's Bureau of New York in a suit against the government, the Interstate Commerce Commission and nine major railroads. The National Local Trucking Ass'ns were also expected to bring action.

# RANDOLPH GRAIN DRIERS

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

## O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

3917-21 IMLAY ST., TOLEDO, O., U. S. A.



# Field Seeds

**Oakland, Cal.**—The Elmhurst Feed & Fuel Co. has been licensed to deal in seeds.

**Modesto, Cal.**—Lawrence Robinson & Sons have installed the latest model Eureka seed cleaner.

**Maquoketa, Ia.**—Moeller & Sons Co., of Calamus, opened a seed store here Nov. 1 for the distribution of hybrid and other seeds.

**Grundy Center, Ia.**—A new seed cleaner with capacity to clean 30 bus. per hour, has been installed by the Wilson Seed House.

**Davis, Cal.**—Under development at the University Farm is a new variety of wheat, created from White Federation and Martin, which will be resistant to both smut and rust.

**Application** of electricity to seed corn drying is one of the many topics on the program of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers meeting Nov. 30 to Dec. 4 at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago.

**Grays Harbor, Wash.**—Production of creeping bent grass seed is increasing in this county, one dairyman of Montesano harvesting 10,000 bus. off 100 acres and planning to increase his acreage to 150.

**Cedar Rapids, Ia.**—LeRoy Kling, 28 year old son of Henry Kling, pres. of the Hamilton Seed & Coal Co., has been acclaimed Iowa's most desirable bachelor in a contest nominating the most eligible bachelors of 388 Iowa cities and towns.

**Henderson, Ky.**—Hundreds of tons of marl are being mixed daily by drag-line in Henderson County. This oyster, clam and mussel shell deposit contains carbonate of lime needed in poultry feed, tho most of the marl excavated here is spread on the soil to neutralize acidity.—W. B. C.

**Dassel, Minn.**—Interstate Seed & Grain Co., of Fargo, N. D., changed the name of the large seed processing and feed manufacturing plant of the Dassel Seed Co., recently purchased, to Meeker County Seed Co. The company has concentrated its efforts heretofore on seed corn of Meeker County origin.

**Washington, D. C.**—Tentative estimates set this year's lespedeza seed crop at about one-third that of last year. Ninety-two growers who furnished reports regarding acreages and yields indicated they intended to harvest only a little more than half as many acres this year as last, and expected yields to average about 160 pounds, compared with 320 pounds a year ago. Harvesting has been late.—Buro of Agricultural Economics.

## Directory

### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

**CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.**  
Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

**GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO**  
The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

**PAULDING, O.**  
Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

**ST. LOUIS, MO.**  
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.  
Scott, T. Maurice, field seeds, carlot originator.

**SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.**  
Soo Terminal Co., grass, flax, peas.

**SIoux CITY, IOWA**  
Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

**Birmingham, Ala.**—Southern Hardware & Seed Stores have purchased a Sidney seed cleaner.

**McMinnville, Ore.**—An increase is noted in the Willamette Valley sections on both Austrian field peas and hairy vetch, with the bulk of both seed crops to be shipped to southern states for planting as cover crops. The Buchanan-Cellars Grain Co. will market in the South between 3½ to 4 million pounds of the two seed varieties, representing an export value estimated at \$200,000 to \$225,000. Each bag of seed will be labeled "Soil Saver-Oregon Grown Legumes" and the designation of vetch or peas. The E. F. Burlingham & Sons warehouse at Forest Grove is the outlet for 20,000 to 30,000 bags of Austrian field peas, grown on some 3,000 acres in Washington county.—F.K.H.

## International Grain and Hay Show

America's largest annual competitive farm crops show, the International Grain and Hay Show, will hold its 18th annual show in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition, which will take place Nov. 28 to Dec. 5 in the International Amphitheater at the Chicago Stock Yards.

An increased number of classes is listed in the crops show premium list which is now available to prospective exhibitors. A total of 95 classes has been provided for the competition of growers this year; and it is announced that a thousand cash prizes will be awarded to winning exhibits. Ribbons will also be given to every exhibitor receiving an award.

The additional classes consist of three new corn contests and a competition for small crested wheatgrass. The new corn classes are for one peck samples of shelled corn, open only to hybrid corn from fields that have been inspected this year for certification by a state crop improvement association.

Entries for the International Grain and Hay Show will be accepted until November 20. There is no cost to the exhibitor in making entry in this division of the Exposition.

## Seed Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1935, in bushels, were:

|                  | FLAXSEED       |           | Shipments |           |
|------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                  | 1936           | 1935      | 1936      | 1935      |
| Chicago          | 127,000        | 390,000   | .....     | 31,000    |
| Duluth           | 134,886        | 1,167,701 | 182,182   | 984,691   |
| Ft. William      | 313,094        | 139,811   | 145,295   | 58,077    |
| Minneapolis      | 590,300        | 2,152,080 | 53,640    | 303,560   |
|                  | KAFIR AND MILO |           |           |           |
|                  | 1936           | 1935      |           |           |
| Hutchinson       | 1,100          | 7,700     |           |           |
| Kansas City      | 49,000         | 49,000    | 33,600    | 38,400    |
| Wichita          | 2,600          | .....     |           |           |
|                  | CANE SEED      |           |           |           |
|                  | 1936           | 1935      |           |           |
| Ft. Worth        | 2,200          | 5,500     | .....     | .....     |
| Kansas City      | .....          | 2,800     | 600       | .....     |
|                  | SORGHUMS       |           |           |           |
|                  | 1936           | 1935      |           |           |
| Ft. Worth        | 119,900        | 129,800   | 101,200   | 38,500    |
|                  | CLOVER         |           |           |           |
|                  | 1936           | 1935      |           |           |
| Chicago (lbs.)   | 2,292,000      | 362,000   | 626,000   | 580,000   |
| Milwaukee (lbs.) | 751,560        | 293,150   | .....     | 86,200    |
|                  | TIMOTHY        |           |           |           |
|                  | 1936           | 1935      |           |           |
| Chicago (lbs.)   | 886,000        | 4,942,000 | 554,000   | 2,124,000 |
| Milwaukee (lbs.) | 387,185        | 2,173,625 | .....     | 228,520   |
|                  | SOYBEANS       |           |           |           |
|                  | 1936           | 1935      |           |           |
| Chicago          | 686,000        | 2,353,000 | 69,000    | 339,000   |
| Minneapolis      | 51,800         | .....     | .....     | .....     |
| Toledo           | 214,200        | .....     | .....     | .....     |

## Clover, Alfalfa, Grass Seed Crops Short

Clover and alfalfa seed production was reduced 20% this year by drouth, reports the Buro of Agricultural Economics. Of the important grasses and clovers commonly sown in the spring, only alsike exceeded the 1935 production. All grasses suffered severely in the drouth.

Except for timothy, redtop, and Sudan grass seed, the carry-over of grass and clover seed is smaller than last year, the carry-over of alsike clover, red clover, and sweet clover the smallest in many years.



## KNOW WHAT YOU BUY AND SELL

By MARSHALL C. RUMSEY  
Sole Distributor in the U. S. A.  
of Original Svalof Seeds

**WHAT SEED OATS**—A statement alone of type, such as **SWEDISH**, or even with a word like **SELECT** appended really means nothing. (It can be used so loosely.) There is a difference in yield alone up to 13% in the oats of this type.

This column is written because I believe buyers should know facts and should have available the sources of supply of what they want, whether it be seed oats or coal. It is not necessarily to the advantage of every reader of this to buy direct from the list of growers who use **ORIGINAL SVALOF OATS** for their foundation stock. That depends on volume and other contingencies. It may be best to buy through your jobber who may select the seed for you. However, you should insist that you be furnished with certificate from your jobber showing the grower, the number of years from **ORIGINAL SVALOF SEED** and the number of pounds in your shipment with identifying mark. He should have a similar certificate from the grower.

The Svalof Plant Breeding Institute is the leading cereal breeding station of the world and located at Svalof, Sweden. Sanctioned by the Swedish Government, The General Swedish Seed Co. alone is entitled to propagate and sell "Original Svalof Seed." After forty years of pure line selection Svalof considered further progress could not be made along those lines and they gradually replaced it by hybridisation.

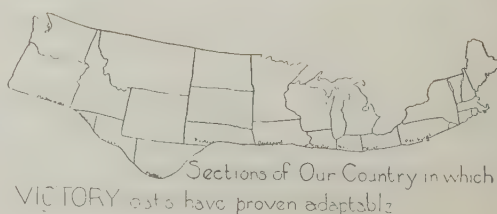
**The Victory Oat**, together with the **Golden Rain**, were the best of all the pure line selections of oats made at Svalof. Victory was first released in 1908. At the International Stock and Grain Show in Chicago the Victory has, with the exception of two, taken the Grand Championship every year since 1920. It has become the standard Oat of Montana, and furthermore, the most popular Oat in the northern United States and Canada.

**Star Oats**—A Victory and Crown cross is thought by Svalof to be a great advance in breeding of white oats. It is a couple of days earlier than Victory and out yields it 3% to 5%. It is even stiffer strawed than Victory and is grown with best results on good water-retaining soil. Bulk weight 57 compared with Victory's 57.9, wt. per 1,000 kernels 35.9 grams to Victory's 35.7 grams. Hulls 27.1% as to Victory's 27.5%.

**Eagle Oats**—Svalof's latest outstanding variety. A cross from Victory and Von Lochow's Yellow. It is white, the highest yielder of all Svalof varieties, yielding 6 to 8% over Victory. It is, however, later maturing and has smaller seeds than the Victory. Bulk weight 56.2, weight of 1,000 kernels 32.1 grams, hulls 26.4%.

Further information regarding this seed will appear in the Nov. 25th issue and the sources of supply one, two, three and four years from the **ORIGINAL**, in the issue of Dec. 9th.

**ORIGINAL SVALOF SEED** is obtainable in the U. S. A. only through Marshall C. Rumsey, Batavia, N. Y.



Sections of Our Country in which VICTORY oats have proven adaptable



## Southern Seedsmen to Meet in Nashville

The Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n will hold its annual mid-winter meeting in Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 13-14, announces A. J. Biggio, Dallas, Tex., pres., and Frank S. Love, Jacksonville, Fla., sec'y. Between 75 and 100 delegates are expected to attend.

The program is being prepared to appeal to non-members and associate members as well as active members. The mid-winter meeting affords the seed trade an opportunity to review supply and demand and to talk over conditions just ahead of the active seed buying season in the South.

## Two Seed Corn Deficit Areas in Nebraska

Only two areas in Nebraska suffer a deficit in the seed corn supply for next year, according to a state-wide survey conducted by the Nebraska College of Agriculture. Practically all counties west of a line drawn from Cedar county diagonally across the state to Dundy county in the southwest corner apparently will have sufficient seed corn to supply their needs. Some of these western Nebraska countries have a considerable surplus.

There are two general deficit areas. One of these is in northeastern Nebraska and the other in the south-central part of the state.

## Seed Imports Flood Country

The small volume and poor quality of the current domestic crop of red clover and alfalfa seed is reflected in the high prices at which current offerings are made. Fancy re-cleaned alfalfa seed is finding buyers at well above \$25 per cwt.; red clover is from \$30 to \$35.

The high domestic prices have led to heavy purchases of alfalfa seed in Argentina, red clover seed in Chile, Hungary, Latvia, Poland, and Lithuania, to be imported for sale to domestic farmers.

Under the U. S.-Canada trade pact effected by Congress a year ago, the duties payable on imports of Canadian alfalfa, alsike, sweet clover, timothy, and blue grass were halved to 4c, 4c, 2c, 1c, and 2½c per lb., respectively. Nothing in the law would prevent Canada from importing these field seeds from other countries to supply its own demand, and exporting Canadian grown seed to this country under its "favored nation" treaty. However, at present seed prices it is to be expected that even the old import duties, still applicable to countries with which the U. S. has no "favored nation" treaty, will prove no barrier to heavy imports of field seeds.

## T. MAURICE SCOTT

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St. Louis, Missouri

## Rudy-Patrick Seed Company

KANSAS CITY, MO.

BUYERS — SELLERS

Clover, Alfalfa and Timothy Seeds

OFFERS SOLICITED

## New Seed Trade-Marks

The Ross Seed Co., Wichita, Kan., has filed trade mark No. 379,167, a representation of an acorn, bearing the words "Acorn Brand Seeds," for grass, flower, garden, and field seeds.

William H. Jacques, Prescott, Wis., has filed trade mark No. 377,464, a representation of a boy, sitting in a pile of corn, below which appears "Jacques Seed Corn," for seed corn.

The O. M. Scott & Sons Co., Marysville, O., has filed trade mark No. 381,786 "Scott's" in white lettering, against a green background representative of a lawn, for field, garden, and grass seeds.

Cooperative Manufacturing Co., San Francisco, Cal., has filed trade mark No. 380,388, for grain and feed bags. It is a red strand incorporated in the stitching threads that secure the sides of the bag together and project from the bag.

## Milo Rot in Texas

By A. D. JACKSON, of Texas Exp. Station

As early as 1931 the impending danger of this disease was recognized by J. R. Quinby, who reported: "There is some likelihood that it is only a matter of time until milo will cease to be a dependable crop on some types of land in Texas. In traveling over the state this season, one would find few fields of milo that made normal development. The retardation in growth was generally thought to be due to drouth but some factor other than drouth is acting when milo dies before heading when kafir remains green under the same conditions."

The milo rot is caused by a soil borne organism probably a water mold known as Pythium. There is evidently a definite temperature and also a moisture relationship with widespread infection as the disease usually develops when there is an ample supply of moisture and the infection is at its height in May. Extremely early plantings or very late plantings are more likely to escape infection. It is not unusual in cases of virulent infection for plants to die within a few days after the first symptoms are noticeable. Usually plants that die are less than a month old, while plants older than this may live but produce little or no grain. In cases of infection where plants are within a week or two of booting, the infected plants are greatly retarded in growth, and there is a tendency for a number of suckers to start developing. The leaves lose their pliability and become straight and stiff and the color changes from the bright green of a vigorously growing plant to a dark color. In cases of severe infection, the stalks sucker and produce a bunchy, stunted growth. A disagreeable odor accompanies the rotting of the plants and the crop is practically a total loss.

In the past two seasons, the organism has been spreading quite rapidly. Mr. Karper reports that the disease has been found in widely scattered points in Texas, notably in the large section already mentioned centering in Runnels County, and in Hardeman County on the north, Throckmorton County, Dickens County, Brazos

County, and Bee County. The principal damage from this disease so far has been in the Red Beds region, the heart of the milo growing region in Texas.

Milo is particularly susceptible to this disease. Kafir, hegari and sumac appear to be quite resistant.

## Barley

By V. H. HARLAN, Agronomist Bureau of Plant Industry

Barley fields are found widely scattered over the more temperate parts of the world. They form a picturesque part of the agricultural frontier. Barley fields occur in Europe, north of the Arctic Circle, and on the plains of India. Barley is grown on the high plateaus of Tibet. It climbs still higher up the slopes of Mount Everest, where one form protects itself from the wind by a recurved stalk that places the heads almost on the ground. Barley is found fringing the oases of the Sahara and growing beneath the date trees. It is the crop that is grown highest on the mountain peaks of Ethiopia, where pools of water often freeze beside the growing grain, and it is cultivated in the lower delta of the Nile, where brackish water lies 18 inches below the surface.

Arab farmers seed barley on the dry hills of Mariout along the Mediterranean in northwestern Egypt where the rainfall is only 8 inches, just as they did in the days of Rome. Chinese peasants grow age-old varieties in their western hills. Barley is cultivated by Hindus, Turks, Japanese, Russians, Berbers, western Europeans, a hundred peoples throughout the temperate world. It is man's most dependable cereal where alkali, frost or drought are encountered.

Its greatest acreage, however, is found under more favorable conditions. Barley grows particularly well where the ripening season is long and cool. This is especially true in sections where the rain fall is high, for while it will stand much heat in the absence of humidity, it does not mature well in hot, humid weather. Moderate rather than excessive rainfall, well-drained lands rather than water-logged or sandy ones, produce the best barley.—Yearbook of Agriculture.

### YIELD DEPENDABILITY

A feeling of confidence goes with  
the planting of the uniformly  
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# Seed Lightly for Heavy Oats

By JUSTAN OLDFELLOW

The oat situation in the Northern part of the United States took on new interest to me during a discussion with an old acquaintance. I did most of the listening. He is a man nearer sixty than fifty, above that age about which a successful American business man said, "If you take all men above fifty out of business business would be short lived."

He is much interested in oats, and horses too, and has recently been on an automobile trip of over ten thousand miles, talking oats with all sorts of people from every angle. This man is sincere, and thoro. In talking he stated:

"I am giving you a combination of facts sincerely told me, and conclusions and beliefs I have come to thru hearing these facts, and from my own knowledge of oats, and from things not so frankly stated by those that should know truths about oats but for some reason do not choose to admit them. These latter are in a position to perform a real service, and should be farsighted enough and big enough to widen their horizons to perform it. When I refer to scientists do not think that I underestimate their importance. Without them little progress could be made.

"Many scientists are brilliant and sincere men, and others, being human, follow the line of least resistance, giving to the farmer something new, that has been developed in a short time, with the minimum of work, to be used by the farmer with his old methods. That may not supply to the ultimate purchasers as desirable a product as the discarded one. This is handling the American farmer as you would a moron, giving him a toy he cannot hurt himself with.

"On my trip I called on farmers, elevator men, agricultural college professors. I talked with upper men in line elevators and managers of country elevators and men who did the actual work of cleaning grain. I talked with men who sold seed grain, men who grew seed grain, and men who were connected with crop improvement associations.

**Country Elevator Men Know Oats**—"The big men in the big offices did not claim to know much about oats. They would bring in some one really in touch with the grain itself. Few

even knew varieties, they did know something about type, but few further than just comparisons with what they had on hand. The actual workers who ran the cleaning machinery in the country elevators were the ones who on an average knew best the varieties and having handled the grain knew which varieties gave the best grain.

"At Minneapolis I found there was a Northwestern Crop Improvement Ass'n. I understand this takes in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana and is supported by line elevator men, millers, and others. If I got my information right the purpose of this organization is to get those varieties of grain grown which will give the elevators and mills the best and most grain for their requirements. That it not only works with the experiment stations of the four states, the seed improvement associations of those four states but is supposed to be looking for the best seed from anywhere.

**Introducing Worthless Pin Oats.**—"I found that in the most part these states were following Iowa in introducing the early short fine strawed, small stooling and headed, pin typed grain varieties of oats.

**Seeding for Heavy.**—"This as far as my observation could determine was brought about by the growers seeding oats at the rate of from 3 to 4 bushels to the acre. This is far too heavy. An even fair height oat with the larger straw, with good stooling ability and large heads producing the plump type of grain could not stand this heavy seeding.

"Sun must get to the straw of any grain to fill the heads and make the plump grain. The nature of the little oats is such that sun can get at the straw better under heavy seeding, than the larger growing oat like the Swedish type.

"Apparently no one has thought to show the grower the necessity of light sowing and the advantage of sowing in drills, the drill running north and south so that when the sun is high in the south it can give light to the full length of the straw. The effect of the sun not only makes a condition much less favorable to rust, but it keeps the elements healthy which run thru the walls of the straw carrying the

food to fill the head and develop the grain. Where straw of any grain is grown in the shade the tendency of the food carrying elements is to blight and flatten out making them inefficient or useless.

**Rust in Oats.**—"I could not learn but what oats were much less damaged by rust than wheat is. I could learn of but two years when damage was done to oats. I did not learn of rust doing damage to oats at the St. Paul Station, with even two bushels by weight being sown to the acre.

I will not argue that one variety is less susceptible than another but I argue that there is no reason that certain Swedish types should be affected by rust if proper seeding practices are used and that the extension men of the Agricultural Colleges should not point this out, instead of capitalizing on a misnomer and work in a less desirable type of grain which is not what horsemen and discriminating stock feeders or grinders of oats in general want.

"One little, pugnacious college professor lost his temper and as a last resort exploded with 'When the Swedes won't grow our little thin type oats why should we grow their plump oats?'"

"I asked a certain executive secretary of a crop improvement association to 'phone a certain agricultural college professor and ask him certain questions. He 'phoned but did not ask some of the questions. The ones he did ask were so put that the answers were practically framed in the question. I knew it was misleading and that I was as welcome as a skunk at a garden party.

"An agricultural extension man, while courteous, dramatically described how he once saw a beautiful crop of Swedish oats go down with rust. And told how, in a way only one with a strong firm jaw can tell it, how that big crop was lost. He did not tell how that crop was lost thru too thick sowing. Why didn't he?

"One certified grower said 'We don't want anything except what the college furnishes.' Another interested in crop improvement was surprised that a certain oat from Svalof, Sweden, was not the product of the St. Paul Station.

**Seed Misrepresented as Swedish Oats.**—"I made a collection of samples of oats, put them in cellophane envelopes so I could easily compare them, some of these oats were selling for as high as 25c above the markets. The venders of these oats probably have to get their advance for they are trying to produce stock which they haven't the material to work with, and most of the products are poor counterfeits. You can't make a mule into a hackney by cutting off his tail, tho you could probably sell to some who never had seen a hackney, or possibly to some who hadn't seen one lately enough to remember what a hackney was like.

"I guess neither seller nor buyer had seen a Swedish type oat from one sample I collected up which was claimed by buyers to have been bought from a reputable firm for Swedish type suitable for seed.

"I found one elevator company which stated that last year they sold to a reputable seed firm 50,000 bus. of oats which were regular run of oats, clipped. They went for Swedish type.

"Oats sold as Swedish 'type' should not be bought for seed. They may be in reality any mixture. Oats to be suitable for seed should be accompanied with a certificate showing variety and origin.

"Really the plump type of oats should be considered as one grain and the pin type oat as another. Since the bringing in of the pin type oat no one has shown that it has that something, which gives vigor and also in young animals builds frame and best growth. Horsemen do know that the Swedish oat contains that certain something."

**Milwaukee, Wis.**—Steamer James Hart arrived Nov. 2 with a 100,000 bu. cargo of Polish barley, unloading at C. M. St. P. & P. Elevator E.

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# Feedstuffs

The ignition temperature of alfalfa hay is around 390 degrees F. The internal temperature of the mow can be taken by driving a sharp-pointed pipe down into the hay and lowering a thermometer inside the pipe, and leaving it there for about 20 minutes.

A further decline in the number of horses and mules on farms during 1937, and for several years to come, was forecast Nov. 12 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It is expected that the low point in the downward trend in the number of all horses and mules on farms will be reached in four or five years.

**Harrison, N. J.**—Vitamin D in a pure form is reported by Ralph R. Wechsler to have been separated from cod liver oil. To obtain one pound 25 tons of raw oil are needed; and it is 85 million times more potent than one unit of vitamin D of the U. S. Pharmacopeia. This product is to be used in testing commercial forms of vitamin D.

**Washington, D. C.**—Alfalfa meal production continued high with production of 30,520 tons during September, bringing the total for the four months ending with September to 113,410 tons. This compares with production of 16,870 tons in September a year ago, and a total of 78,290 tons for the four months ending with September last year.—Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

**Lynnhaven, Va.**—Col. A. G. Winter, 76, veteran feed manufacturer who organized the American Milling Co. and began the manufacture of molasses feeds at Peoria, Ill., shortly after the World's Fair of 1893, died on Oct. 8. Col. Winter suggested organization of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n in 1909. He retired as active head of the American Milling Co. about 1911.

**Washington, D. C.**—Production of distillers dried grains totaled about 18,100 tons during September, compared with 10,450 tons during September a year ago. Shipments were 18,070 tons, compared with 10,330 tons in September a year ago. Production and shipments during the months of July, August and September total nearly double production and shipments in the same period last year.—Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

**Washington, D. C.**—Short supplies and increased demand indicate continued high prices for red clover, sweetclover and alfalfa seed in the spring and fall of 1937, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics forecast Nov. 12. "Supplies of clover and alfalfa seed are about one-fourth smaller than in 1934 and 1935, and about one-third smaller than the five-year 1929-33 average. The decreased production in 1936 was due chiefly to the drouth, but grasshoppers in some districts reduced greatly the production of these seeds, particularly alfalfa. The carry-over of alfalfa is believed to be somewhat below average, while that of alsike, red, and sweetclover is much below average."

## Feedstuffs Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1935, in tons, were:

|  | Receipts |        | Shipments |        |
|--|----------|--------|-----------|--------|
|  | 1936     | 1935   | 1936      | 1935   |
| *Baltimore .....                       | 4,436    | 4,849  | .....     | .....  |
| *Chicago .....                         | 9,000    | 11,853 | 22,596    | 38,878 |
| *†Kansas City...                       | 8,550    | 5,075  | 26,175    | 26,375 |
| *Milwaukee .....                       | 490      | 1,175  | 8,365     | 10,355 |
| *Minneapolis .....                     | 2,445    | 1,645  | 30,860    | 37,715 |
| *Millfeed. *†Millfeed, bran and shorts |          |        |           |        |

## Northwest Feed Dealers' Group Meetings

Group meetings of the Northwest Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n were held in northern Minnesota during October. Director G. W. Brisbin was in charge of the meeting at Willow River on Oct. 6; Director Ed Pollard presided at the Osakis meeting, Oct. 19, and Director Ben Jaenisch officiated at the Fergus Falls meeting on Oct. 20.

Sec'y W. D. Flemming of the ass'n reviewed efforts to bring itinerant truckers under control, and outlined plans to restore the feed business to the legitimate, established local dealer. The ass'n is cooperating with other ass'ns that have the same interest in control of the truckers.

Other meetings are scheduled thru the state during November to culminate at Forest Lake just before the convening of the state legislature.

## Sardines Fished Outside Limits

A large fleet of fishing boats are busy catching sardines off the Pacific Coast, near Los Angeles, to supply six floating reduction plants, which reduce them to oil and meal before transshipping to shore. All operate outside the three-mile limit, and outside the jurisdiction of the California state fish and game commission.

The floating reduction plants followed a conservation effort by the Commission to limit reduction at shore packing plants to a quota basis.

A newly formed Fish and Game Development Ass'n is circulating an initiative petition to prohibit "operation in state waters of fishing boats which deliver fish, mollusks or crustaceans, wherever caught to points beyond state waters unless such delivery is permitted by the state fish and game commission."

Nearly 5,000,000 farmers are receiving benefit checks from the A.A.A. averaging \$100.

## Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for January futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal and alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

|               | Minneapolis     |         | Kansas City |          |
|---------------|-----------------|---------|-------------|----------|
|               | Bran            | Midds.  | Bran        | Shorts   |
| Sept. 19..... | 23.50           | 26.50   | 23.50       | 26.75    |
| Sept. 26..... | 23.50           | 26.00   | 23.75       | 27.25    |
| Oct. 3.....   | 23.50           | 26.00   | 23.90       | 27.25    |
| Oct. 10.....  | 25.00           | 28.00   | 25.00       | 28.40    |
| Oct. 17.....  | 26.00           | 31.00   | 25.20       | 28.95    |
| Oct. 24.....  | 26.00           | 31.00   | 25.55       | 28.65    |
| Oct. 31.....  | 28.00           | 33.50   | 26.25       | 29.00    |
| Nov. 7.....   | 28.50           | 33.00   | 28.00       | 31.80    |
|               | St. Louis       |         | Chicago     |          |
|               | Bran            | Shorts  | Beans       | Soy-Meal |
| Sept. 19..... | 25.00           | 27.50   | 1.19        | 40.50    |
| Sept. 26..... | 25.25           | 28.00   | 1.18½       | 36.40    |
| Oct. 3.....   | 25.25           | 28.00   | 1.20        | 36.40    |
| Oct. 10.....  | 26.75           | 29.25   | 1.26        | 35.50    |
| Oct. 17.....  | 26.90           | 29.50   | 1.20½       | 36.40    |
| Oct. 24.....  | 27.65           | 29.25   | 1.25½       | 35.90    |
| Oct. 31.....  | 27.75           | 29.75   | 1.22½       | 36.50    |
| Nov. 7.....   | 30.00           | 32.50   | 1.24½       | 38.40    |
|               | Cottonseed Meal |         | Denver      |          |
|               | Ft. Worth       | Memphis | Alfalfa     | Corn     |
| Sept. 19..... | 36.00           | 32.50   | 28.00       | 1.17     |
| Sept. 26..... | 35.00           | 29.50   | 27.00       | 1.18     |
| Oct. 3.....   | 35.00           | 29.50   | 28.00       | 1.08     |
| Oct. 10.....  | 35.00           | 29.50   | 28.00       | 1.10     |
| Oct. 17.....  | 35.00           | 29.50   | 28.00       | 1.07     |
| Oct. 24.....  | 34.00           | 29.50   | 28.00       | 1.10     |
| Oct. 31.....  | 34.00           | 31.00   | 28.00       | 1.07     |
| Nov. 7.....   | 34.00           | 32.00   | 28.00       | 1.17     |



## Fodder Production with Germinating Process

Ihrke & Koch, Saarlandstrasse 36, Berlin SW 11, claims the honor of being first to commercially produce a germinating process for artificial production of fodder. The process is secret. It involves use of a salt solution in which seeds and germinated plants are immersed for one hour twice a day. Salt for the solution sells for RM 6 per kilo. The process produces an easily digested fodder rich in vitamins, in minimum time and at low cost, according to its producers.

In an official test, states the claim, cows fed for four weeks on fodder produced by the process, increased their milk production by an average of two liters a day.

## Feed Shortage 25 Per Cent

Both cattle and hogs fed for market this year will receive less grain per animal than last year. Cattle-feeding operations will be confined largely to the production of short-fed cattle. Commercial utilization of corn in the year beginning Oct. 1, 1936, probably will be less than in the previous year but larger than in 1934.

A 25 per cent reduction in the supply of feed grains per grain-consuming animal unit for the current feeding season as compared with the supply of a year ago and with the 1928-32 average was reported Nov. 7.

The total number of animal units on farms Jan. 1, 1937, is expected to be about the same as a year earlier. There probably will be fewer cattle, horses, and mules, but more hogs, sheep and chickens. Numbers of animals fed for market this year, August, 1936, to July, 1937, will include more hogs and lambs but fewer cattle than were fattened in 1935-36.

Shortage in present feed supplies is primarily in grain. Hay supplies are approximately normal. Supplies of by-product feeds are about average. Imports of corn are expected to be larger than those of 1934-35 when they constituted about 2.5 per cent of the season's production of corn.—Buro of Agricultural Economics.

The Commodity Exchange Administration has registered 738 commission merchants and 596 floor brokers.

## Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during August and during the 8 months ending with August, compared with the like periods of 1935, as reported by the Buro of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows in tons of 2,240 pounds, except where otherwise indicated.

|                   | IMPORTS   |            |                           |            |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|---------------------------|------------|
|                   | 1936      | 1935       | 8 months ending August 31 |            |
|                   | 1936      | 1935       | 1936                      | 1935       |
| Hay*              | 7,295     | 196        | 13,349                    | 66,549     |
| Cocoanut cake†    | 5,904,504 | 18,320,560 | 64,464,581                | 70,410,517 |
| Soyb'n cake†      | 735,700   | 1,392,811  | 28,240,877                | 98,672,114 |
| Cottonseed cake†  | 2,402,426 | 480,000    | 6,571,378                 | 57,848,182 |
| Linseed cake†     | 8,083,904 | 1,303,534  | 23,511,496                | 15,332,202 |
| All other cake†   | 1,106,800 | 456,020    | 3,948,773                 | 9,271,540  |
| Wheat feeds       | 45,771    | 22,325     | 214,018                   | 239,179    |
| Tankage           | 3,915     | 2,637      | 33,286                    | 14,990     |
| Fish scrap        | 4,914     | 450        | 26,332                    | 21,155     |
| Beet pulp         | 457       | 434        | 15,220                    | 21,624     |
| EXPORTS           |           |            |                           |            |
| Hay               | 363       | 58         | 1,821                     | 2,108      |
| Cottonseed cake   | ...       | ...        | 1,957                     | 12         |
| Linseed cake      | 10,125    | 17,783     | 106,981                   | 121,414    |
| Other oil cake    | 451       | ...        | 17,353                    | 48         |
| Cottonseed meal   | 452       | 71         | 1,890                     | 749        |
| Linseed meal      | 652       | 872        | 5,021                     | 8,880      |
| Other oil meal    | 1,090     | 245        | 22,784                    | 1,378      |
| Fish meal         | 13        | 319        | 3,141                     | 15,024     |
| Mixed dairy fds.  | 148       | 192        | 1,055                     | 1,208      |
| Mxd. Poultry fds. | 122       | 80         | 1,241                     | 1,072      |
| Other mxd. fds.   | 306       | 194        | 1,210                     | 976        |
| Other fd., brwn   | 1,216     | 327        | 6,860                     | 3,817      |
| Kafir, milo, bus. | ...       | ...        | 1,358                     | 3,698      |
| Oyster shells     | 2,489     | 3,157      | 34,756                    | 27,267     |

\*2,000 lb. tons. †Pounds.

## Taxes Discussed by Feed Manufacturers

The Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n held its 11th annual convention in Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 22-23, and received the largest attendance in its history.

PRES. R. E. BARINOWSKI, in his annual address, was concerned with the importance of an organized feed trade, able to present a united front on feed problems. "Members," he said, "must cooperate for the common good of all."

SEC'Y E. P. MACNICOL reviewed ass'n activities during the last 12 months, and legislative problems that will confront the trade during the winter.

DR. V. L. FUQUA, Department of Inspections, State of Tennessee, made the principal address with his discussion of the feed control official's position in relation to the feed manufacturer. "The feed manufacturers," he declared, "ought to concentrate their influence behind some kind of merit system in the personnel of state feed inspection departments to avoid connivance of law violations under political threats. The civil service law, such as has been proposed for Tennessee should be a great aid to the development of honest inspections." Dr. Fuqua advocated adoption of the uniform feed law being considered by a joint com'te of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials and the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n. He felt that 20 cents per ton tax on feeds sold in the state was more than enough to cover inspection costs.

H. L. McGEORGE, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, stated that most states have a heavy surplus of feed inspection service funds which accumulate each year and are ordinarily converted into the general fund. Tonnage tax or license fees should be regulated to fit state inspection requirements, but if the feed manufacturers must pass on to the farmers heavy taxes above the requirements for the inspection service the surplus might better be spent in research work, experiments or for scholarships for deserving young college students.

Other speakers were: Prof. B. J. McSpadden, Tennessee's Department of Poultry Husbandry, discussing the relationship between the feed manufacturer and the poultry producer; A. D. Chadwell, Dr. M. Jacobs, and Prof. C. E. Wylie, of the University of Tennessee.

ELECTION unanimously placed for the ensuing year: Wayne Longmire, Knoxville, Tenn., pres.; J. F. Weinmann, Little Rock, Ark., vice-pres.; John B. Edgar, Memphis, Tenn., treas.; E. P. MacNicol, Memphis, Tenn., sec'y. Directors: R. E. Barinowski, Augusta, Ga.; Geo. Keith, Nashville, Tenn.; H. L. McGeorge, Memphis, Tenn.; J. M. Wilson, Meridian, Miss.; E. Wilkinson, Birmingham, Ala.; C. B. Fretwell, Spartanburg, S. C.; L. R. Hawley, Chicago, Ill.

## Dr. Hardy Joins Syntha Products

Dr. A. Eugene Hardy, widely known worker on the subject of vitamins, has been elected vice-president and assistant director of sales of the Syntha Products Corp., producers of syntha mixer and lacto-phyl.

Dr. Hardy has a splendid coast to coast reputation as an expert on the subject of vitamins. He is a graduate veterinarian and his experience includes post-graduate work in bacteriology and biochemistry at University Clermont, Clermont-Ferrand, France, and positions as professor of bacteriology and biochemistry at the Cincinnati Veterinary College, supervisor of meat inspection for the Detroit City Health Department, director of the Buro of Food and Sanitation for the City Health Department, Charleston, W. Va., and cereal chemist and manager of the feed department of the Charleston Milling Co., at Charleston, W. Va.

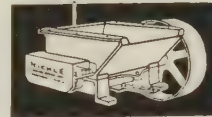
## Hay Rate Adjustment Sought by Washington Feed Men

Twelve members of the Washington Feed Dealers Ass'n, meeting in Yakima, the evening of Oct. 14, adopted a resolution asking the railroads to reduce the minimum loading limit on hay, and to extend the rate to other than 40 ft. cars.

A special com'te of this group meets with a Seattle group in November to draft a petition asking the carriers to extend reduced freight rates on hay beyond the present Dec. 31 expiration date.

The A.A.A. Milk Marketing Agreement for the District of Columbia area was held unconstitutional Oct. 29 by Justice Lühring.

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Peanut oil cake, the residue after expression of the oil from peanut kernels, contains from 40% to 50% protein when made by the old process, and may contain over 50% when made by the solvent process.

Peanut proteins highly digestible (usually around 90%) and are credited with containing all of the known essential amino acids.

Peanut proteins, used with grain rations in feeding tests, have demonstrated a nutritive value nearly equal that of milk, meat, and eggs.

The nuts of small podded varieties make good poultry feed. Turkeys fattened on peanuts are reported to yield a better flavored and more tender meat than turkeys fattened on corn or other grains.

Hogs relish whole peanuts. But whole peanuts will produce soft pork in the same manner that whole, raw soybeans produce soft pork, due to excessive oil content. Whole peanuts, without hulls, are approximately 48% fat, whole peanuts, with hulls, are 35-36% fat. In the old process peanut oil meals this fat content drops to 8-9%, in solvent process meal it drops to 1.5%.

## New Feed Trade-Marks

**Vimpep Foods, Inc.**, Cambridge, Md., has filed trade mark No. 382,329, "Smarty," for canned dog foods.

**Crest Foods, Inc.**, Detroit, Mich., has filed trade mark No. 378,555, "Crest," for bird seed and bird foods.

**John Wright (London), Ltd.**, London, Eng., has filed trade mark No. 382,298, "Merry Bark," for dog foods.

**E. G. Buchsieb, Inc.**, Columbus, O., has filed trade mark No. 376,663, a representation of two fat hogs, facing each other, for stock food.

**Delaware Mills, Inc.**, Deposit, N. Y., has filed trade mark No. 379,587, a red "D" encircled by a wide ring of red, for livestock and poultry feeds.

**H. Moffat Co.**, doing business as Leader Distributing Co., San Francisco, Cal., has filed trade mark No. 382,318, "Leader," for canned dog and cat food.

**S. E. Mighton**, doing business as S. E. Mighton Co., Warrensville and Cleveland, O., has filed trade mark No. 381,946, the word "Handy," for dog and cat food.

**Staley Milling Co.**, Kansas City, Mo., has filed trade mark No. 378,717, "Tint-sax" for milled grain products, particularly corn meal, cracked corn, poultry, cattle and stock feeds.

**Vita Products Co.**, Zeeland, Mich., has filed trade mark No. 379,579 for dehydrated kelp to be used as a mineral food supplement. The mark is the word "Kelp-a-Vita."

**Proctor & Gamble Co.**, Cincinnati, O., has filed trade mark No. 321,134, "P and G" in white lettering against a dark background, for vegetable concentrates made from copra, for feeding livestock.

**Foodland, Inc.**, Cleveland, O., has filed trade mark No. 381,544, "Foodland," with a small diamond shaped space across the central three letters bearing the word "Quality," for canned dog food.

**Vimpep Foods, Inc.**, Cambridge, Md., has filed trade mark No. 382,330, "Vimpep," for canned dog food.

**The Iowa Feed Corporation**, Des Moines, Ia., has registered the words "Mar Vita," with the representation of a fish and kelp as trade-mark No. 379,343 for a live stock and poultry concentrate composed of kelp, oyster shell and fish meal.

**The Manchuria Soyabean Industry Corp.**, Dairen, Manchuria, has filed trade mark No. 379,652, "Alcosoya," in stencil lettering, for soyabean flour, soyabean flakes used for poultry and stock food, and soyabean meal used for poultry and stock food.

## Plans of Iowa's Independent Feed Dealers

Plans for an enlarged membership, and for a financing plan whereby credit might be extended safely to reliable feed dealers, were laid by the program com'te of the recently organized Independent Feed Dealers of Iowa, in a com'te meeting Oct. 27.

At the time of organization Pres.-elect Ralph Sprague, Oelwein, appointed to this com'te: L. G. Balensiefer, Waterloo; L. R. McKee, Muscatine; Roy A. Scofield, Council Bluffs; John Hinc, Corning; William Barr, Ames, and Sec'y Geo. H. Schaefer, Des Moines. On the com'te meeting Sec'y Schaefer reports:

"The first objective will be a workable finance plan. We have consulted several bankers and attorneys in Des Moines who are now working out a set of plans that will help each member, regardless of the size of his business, to finance sales of feed to reliable customers. In 30 to 90 days we expect to announce a finance plan.

"The second objective is an effort to keep the farm bureaus and county agents out of the feed and mercantile business.

"The third objective is a large membership. If we are going to have power we must have strength, and the only way we can have strength is by many members. The Com'te urges you to do everything you can to get your neighbor feed dealers in the Ass'n.

"The fourth objective is a trucking bill intended to curb the transient trucker.

"We also will watch legislation that may be detrimental to our business, and are working on a plan to meet chain store competition where chain store competition is bad.

"The com'te wants your criticisms and suggestions."

## Molasses Has Three-Fourths Feed Value of Corn

By H. A. HOPPER of Cornell

Cane molasses contains 25 per cent water and 56.6 per cent total digestible nutrients. Molasses will therefore furnish 1132 lbs. of total digestible nutrients per ton. It contains about 55 per cent total sugars which give molasses its feed value, as it contains no appreciable amounts of protein and no fat or fiber. Therefore, it supplies about the same elements to the ration as the starch and other carbohydrates of corn and similar grains. A gallon of molasses weighs 11.7 lbs. which would give 171 gals. to the ton. Molasses has about three-fourths the feeding value of corn when properly used in the ration.

There is interest in feeding molasses at the present time because it is relatively cheap. When diluted and sprinkled on cut roughage or concentrates a fair distribution can be made. It is more difficult, however, to mix molasses with concentrates on the farm than at the mill, where mechanical mixers are available. For that reason, some may desire to have a formula containing molasses that can be mixed for them on request.

The following formula contains 200 lbs. of molasses, carries 20 per cent protein, and has a digestibility of more than 75 per cent.

It should be very palatable and where oats, corn, or barley are at hand the cost should be relatively low.

Mix: 200 oats, 200 hominy or barley, 250 corn, 300 wheat bran, 200 gluten feed, 400 distillers' corn grains, 150 cottonseed meal, 100 soybean oil meal, 200 molasses. If desired, 20 lbs. salt and 20 lbs. steamed bone meal may be added to each ton.

## Grain and Milk to Finish Turkeys

Experiments conducted by the Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., found that grain and milk make a low cost finishing ration for turkeys. Grain and milk rations were found to cost the turkey raiser an average of 12.93c per pound of gain, grain alone cost 17c, a low protein mash and grain ration cost 13.94c.

The grain and milk ration produced not only low cost increases in weight, but the finest finish for marketing purposes.



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*W. V. Kidder*  
Founder

## Hay Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1935, in tons were:

|                   | Receipts |       | Shipments |      |
|-------------------|----------|-------|-----------|------|
|                   | 1936     | 1935  | 1936      | 1935 |
| Baltimore .....   | 292      | 15    | ....      | .... |
| Boston .....      | 407      | 847   | ....      | .... |
| Chicago .....     | 2,820    | 3,747 | 104       | 193  |
| Ft. Worth .....   | 176      | 88    | ....      | .... |
| Kansas City ..... | 8,088    | 5,928 | 720       | 648  |
| Minneapolis ..... | 173      | 455   | 39        | 12   |



# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

**Tokio, Japan.**—Farmer Fujikura's prolific Leghorn set a new world's record on Oct. 31, when she laid her 361st egg since Nov. 1, 1935, and still had 12 hours left in which to make it 362 for the year.

**Jackson, Mich.**—Fred B. Havens, trading as Puritan Poultry Products, has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to cease using the words "egg producer" to describe a product he sells which contains no ingredients that aid egg production.

**Oakland, Ore.**—The annual Northwest Turkey Show will be held here Dec. 8-12, inclusive. Between 1,000 and 1,200 live and dressed turkeys are expected to be exhibited. Officers of the show are E. F. Strong, Oakland, pres.; Ward Cockeram, Oakland, vice-pres.; Mrs. O. C. Brown, Dixonville, sec'y., and E. G. Young, Oakland, general manager.—F.K.H.

**Washington, D. C.**—False and misleading advertising practices led to Roy T. Ehrenzeller, McAlisterville, Pa., operating as Maple Lawn Hatchery, and Albert Sieb and Frank E. Dumser, operating Sieb's Hatchery at Lincoln, Ill., to be ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from using advertising matter copied from advertisements of competitors so as to cause buyers to associate the firm with competitors (in the case of the former); to discontinue the trade term "Sieb's Oversize Chicks" (in the case of the latter). The Commission has issued a complaint charging A. L. Hilkemeyer and R. J. C. Tricou, New Orleans, trading as the Louisiana Hatcheries, with advertising "Commercial White Leghorns from trapnested pedigreed breeders," when the chicks so offered were not white leghorn stock, trapnested and pedigreed as those terms are understood in the trade.

## New York's Poultry Exposition

Now in progress is the annual Poultry Industries Exposition, at New York City, Nov. 10-14. The show is staged by the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, and calls out a great collection of modern poultry hatching and growing equipment, and feeds.

In addition to the exhibits this year's show features education-for-profit programs expected to draw large crowds. The Hen of the Year will be formally selected in a special contest.

Prof. L. E. Weaver is in charge of a special poultry short course, Prof. Willard C. Thompson has charge of a number of educational projects, and a cooking contest and consumers' consultation service are expected to attract many laymen.

## Temporary Right to Handle Poultry Remedies Granted California Feed Men

A conference between representatives of the poultry producing industry, legislative committee chairman R. J. Smith of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n and the California State Pharmacy Board in San Francisco on Oct. 26 resulted in adoption of a resolution by the Board to withhold enforcement of California's new regulation limiting the sale of vaccines and serums to licensed pharmacists, until a better understanding of the attorney general's ruling is effected thru a meeting between the Pharmacy Board and the State Veterinary Board.

The feed men still face the ruling of the Veterinary Inspector that denies an unlicensed person the right to prescribe, advise, or apply any drug or medicine, or other material

agency, for the treatment of any lower animal, including poultry. The legislature meets with the opening of the new year and amendments or additions to this law are expected to be then presented.

## The Filtrate Factor in Poultry Feeding

By THOS. H. JUKES, Division of Poultry Husbandry, University of California

The filtrate factor is soluble in water, and is colorless. It has not been purified to the same extent as flavin; indeed it was not until late in 1934 that the filtrate factor was obtained completely free from flavin and its action on chicks studied.

When chicks are kept on a ration deficient in this vitamin, they develop "dermatitis," "chick pellagra." The chicks grow very slowly and their feathers become ragged. Sores appear at the corners of the mouth, and the eyelids thicken and become stuck together. Later, if death does not take place, the scales on the shanks and feet become thickened, and cracks appear in the feet. The effects of a deficiency of the "filtrate factor" on egg production and hatchability are unknown.

The most important difference between flavin (vitamin G) and the filtrate factor is the difference in distribution among common feeding stuffs. Greens, alfalfa products, milk and whey, which are excellent sources of vitamin G, are only fair sources of the filtrate factor. Luckily, the cereal grains and their by-products, especially wheat bran and rice bran, supply appreciable amounts of the filtrate factor, in spite of the fact that they contain very little vitamin G. One of the best sources of the filtrate factor is cane molasses, although it is not recommended to feed more than 5 per cent of wet molasses (4 per cent of dried molasses) in the ration, because of its laxative effect. The following table is based on chick feeding trials and gives ratings of some of the common feeds as sources of the filtrate factor.

|   | Rating                 |
|---|------------------------|
| Cane Molasses .....   | 7                      |
| Dried Whey .....  | 4                      |
| Dried Skim Milk .....   | 3                      |
| Alfalfa Meal .....  | 2                      |
| Wheat Bran .....  | 2                      |
| Rice Bran .....   | 2                      |
| Soybean Meal .....  | 1                      |
| Fresh Kale .....  | 0.8                    |
| Wheat Middlings .....   | 0.8                    |
| Wheat .....   | 0.7                    |
| Corn .....  | 0.7                    |
| Barley .....  | 0.7                    |
| Milo .....  | 0.7                    |
| Fishmeal .....  | very low               |
| Meatscrap .....   | very low               |
| Coconut Meal .....  | very low               |
| Linseed Meal .....  | very low               |
| A ration should have an average value of 1 to supply the total amount for chick growth, e.g., |                        |
| Ground Barley .....   | $28\% \times 0.7 = 20$ |
| Ground Wheat .....  | $10 \times 0.7 = 7$    |
| Ground Milo .....   | $10 \times 0.7 = 7$    |
| Wheat Bran .....  | $10 \times 2 = 20$     |
| Rice Bran .....   | $10 \times 2 = 20$     |
| Alfalfa Meal .....  | $8 \times 2 = 16$      |
| Dried Skim Milk .....   | $5 \times 3 = 15$      |
| Fish Meal .....   | 16                     |
| Ground Limestone .....  | $1\frac{1}{2}$         |
| Steamed Bonemeal .....  | 1                      |
| Sardine Oil .....   | $\frac{1}{2}$          |

Total ..... 105  
Filtrate factor value  $105 \div 100 = 1.05$ .  
Hence the ration supplies the requirements for growth.

It may be seen from the table that the

grains supply a fairly large amount since, altho they are not rich sources, a large part of the ration is always grain. We do not know yet under what circumstances it may be necessary to increase the amount of filtrate factor in the ration. Cane molasses, wet or dried, would be a cheap way of bringing about this increase.

The filtrate-factor, like vitamin G, seems to stand heat quite well without being destroyed, unless the heat is increased and prolonged to a point far beyond that commonly employed in ordinary processes.

A record of all tariff rates on principal agricultural products with concessions affecting them made by the United States in trade agreements concluded with 12 different countries is contained in a new report made available by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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Increases hatchability 10% to 15% over ordinary feeds when fed to breeding flocks. Egg production is also improved.

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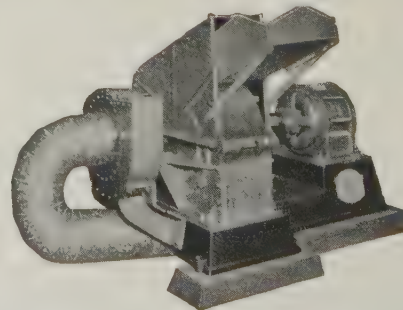


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## Turkey Mashers

By C. W. SIEVERT, of American Dry Milk Institute

Turkeys are fast growing birds, and their feed requirements per pound of increase in weight are lower when they are small than when they are older. With proper feed turkey poult grow very fast.

The most economical gains are made during the first 12 weeks and after the birds are past 24 weeks old the feeding efficiency is low.

As the turkeys grow they use more and more of the cheaper feeds and correspondingly less of the expensive feeds. Consequently, costs per pound of feed do not increase in proportion to the feed efficiency. Therefore, it pays not to sell turkeys too young, but to bring them to a good market finish.

The feed must be sound in quality, since the ingredients of any feed suitable for the continued health and well being of any animal cannot be inferior in quality. Turkey poult are rather sensitive to feeds that are not sound in condition and otherwise of good quality.

The feed must be palatable. Palatability has its effect on the amount of feed eaten. To get full efficiency the young birds should eat plenty of feed so that maximum growth is achieved while they are still young.

The protein content must fit the purpose of the mash feed. Most experiment stations now recommend high protein feed. Pennsylvania State College recommends the use of a 24% protein mash until the poult are eight weeks old, and a 20% protein mash until 12 weeks of age after which scratch grain is fed in conjunction with the mash. The turkeys eat only a little grain at first but the amount gradually increases until the protein content of the combined mash and grain is around 15%.

Cornell recommendations are very similar to those just stated.

Idaho starting mash recommendations are much lower, feeds containing 15.6% and 18.5% protein being used.

Prof. L. E. Cline (Nevada), the author of "Turkey Production" advises the use of more protein in turkey mash. He recommends a mash containing 28% protein for six weeks, then gradually mixing with a 20% protein growing mash to a 20% level at 14 weeks of age, and feeding grain with the growing mash to reduce the protein level to about 16% at 24 weeks of age.

A portion of the total protein should be from animal sources. Dry skim milk, meat scraps and fish meal are the usual sources of animal protein. There are several milk products used in feed, and of these, dry skim milk is used more extensively than all others combined. Meat scrap and fish meal should be of high quality.

Vegetable protein concentrates also have value in turkey feeds, although they cannot fully take the place of animal proteins. Soybean oil meal and corn gluten meal are the ones used. Pennsylvania State College has shown that corn gluten meal seems to produce a quicker fleshing and consequently earlier market condition when used as part of the protein mixture in turkey feeds.

Enough milk should be used. The most economical turkey starting mashers contain around 10% of dry skim milk. Milk contains the highest quality of protein used in feed. It exerts the greatest amount of mutual supplementary effect with the grain proteins with which

it is fed. It also furnishes a large part of the vitamin G needed, and its moderate mineral content and favorable calcium-phosphorus ratio make it possible to make high protein feeds containing enough animal proteins without over-mineralization and its attendant difficulties.

Turkey growing mashers and breeding mashers also need some milk, from 5% to 10% being used.

The proper amount and balance of minerals is necessary. The most important minerals are calcium and phosphorus. The amounts of these that are required depend somewhat on the amount of vitamin D present. Two per cent of calcium and 1% phosphorus have been found to be adequate with 1% of potent cod liver oil. When more than 1% phosphorus is present in chick feed there is apt to be trouble with "slipped tendons" or "perosis." A similar trouble develops with turkeys. The phosphorus limit associated with perosis in turkey poult has not been definitely stated, but it seems to be in the neighborhood of 1% of phosphorus (total ration basis).

From ½% to 1% salt is the amount of that necessary mineral addition ordinarily recommended.

Iron is present in wheat products, alfalfa and oats. Manganese, sulphur and potassium and magnesium are usually supplied in ample amount in the grains and grain products used in the mash.

Iodine is present in fish meal, and may be present in the grains and their products from certain parts of the country. It may be supplied also by using iodized salt, or by the careful addition of small amounts of potassium iodide. Most grains from the corn belt are deficient in iodine.

Vitamins are necessary for turkeys. The vitamins are designated by the letters A, B, C, D, E and G.

Vitamin A is supplied by yellow corn, alfalfa, cod liver and some other fish oils. Corn gluten meal made from yellow corn is also a good source. The vitamin A requirement of poult is higher than for chicks.

Vitamin B is present in the common grains and unheated grain products.

Vitamin C is not needed by turkeys.

Vitamin D is supplied in cod liver oil, sardine oil, or other vitamin D oils, either of standard potency or the concentrated oils made by reputable manufacturers. Exposure to direct sunlight or ultra violet light also provides vitamin D. Turkeys need more vitamin D than chicks according to experimental data from several sources. During the first 12 weeks it may be well to use at least twice as much of this vitamin as is fed to chicks.

Vitamin E is found in wheat and other grains, also in the wheat products containing some of the wheat germ. Alfalfa also contains some of this vitamin.

Vitamin G is found in dry skim milk, liver, whey and alfalfa. It may be present in some other materials. California reports that poult need more vitamin G than chicks. Acute vitamin G deficiency symptoms include slow growth, stuck eyelids, an encrusted mouth and a sore and caked vent. Cornell has reported the vitamin G requirements of turkey poult to be the equivalent of 16% dry skim milk (this refers to the vitamin G equivalent as furnished by all the ingredients of the ration) for the first 4 weeks. For the next 4 weeks it drops to the equivalent of 10% dry skim milk. At 8 weeks of age the requirement is the equivalent of 8% of dry skim milk.

The mechanical condition of the feed should be right. Mechanical condition has to do with the fineness to which the grain is ground; the amount of flaky material, such as bran, that may be present; the bulk of the feed; the amount of dusty material that is present; whether or not the feed gets pasty when moistened; and possibly also the manner in which the feed flows through self-feeding hoppers. The formula for a feed mixture does not have a great deal to do with the mechanical condition, except the flakiness and bulk.

A feed that gets pasty when moistened interferes with the proper eating of the feed by the bird. A mash feed should not be too bulky, because too great a bulk makes it difficult to eat enough of it (by weight) to get maximum growth. The consistency of the feed should be such that it will work successfully through a self-feeding hopper.

Too coarse grinding leaves some of the particles available for picking out. Too fine grind-

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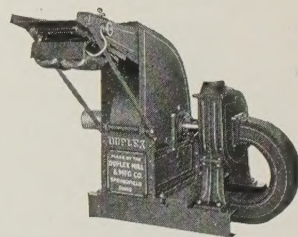
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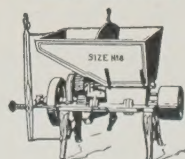
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ing causes the feed to be dusty and become pasty when moistened.

The fiber content of turkey mashes is usually between 4% and 8%.

## Late Findings on Vitamin A

By DR. R. M. BETHKE, *Ohio Experimental Station, at Feed Merchants Day*

It has been established that there are two forms of Vitamin A. The one form found in plants is an orange-yellow compound called "carotene"—deriving its name from carrots, from which it was first isolated. The other form is found in fish oils and is presumably a non-pigmented compound, although it has not been isolated in the crystalline state.

The plant form, or "carotene," is commonly referred to as Provitamin A, because when it is taken into the body it is converted into Vitamin A, the non-pigmented form. Experimental work has shown that either of the two forms (plant and fish oil) are used by livestock and poultry as sources of Vitamin A. There is also work that indicates that the chicken utilizes carotene and Vitamin A from fish oils as a source of the vitamin in the same order as does the rat.

Workers at the California station have reported that the minimum Vitamin A requirements for growth or for the prevention of definite symptoms of a deficiency in animals are approximately 25 micrograms of carotene per kilogram of body weight, or approximately 1.2 mg. per 100 pounds of weight. For reproduction, the minimum requirements are several times the above figures, and in all probability the needs for optimum results are still higher.

The Vitamin A requirements of poultry are greater than those of other farm animals. Experimental work at different institutions has shown that the minimum requirements for growth are from 150 to 300 units per 100 grams of feed—which, in terms of beta carotene, would mean from 90 to 180 micrograms per 100 grams of feed. The laying bird's requirements are greater than those of a growing chick. The New Jersey station places the requirement at 2,200 units per pound of feed, or 500 units per 100 grams. The Texas station places the minimum requirement for good health and production at approximately 420 units per 100 grams of feed for the production of eggs high in Vitamin A at about 1,000 units per 100 grams of feed.

The carotene content of plants or plant products varies as does the Vitamin A content of different fish oils. The young green plant contains many times more than the mature or dried plant. Similarly, the leaves contain more than the stems.

Carotene in plants is destroyed rather rapidly when the plant is cut and allowed to dry and cure, as in hay making. Proper machine drying of the plant results in a product with a higher carotene value than when the same plant is allowed to cure in the sun. It is a further fact that carotene is lost in hay and other feeds during storage. The losses over a six months' period may be as high as 80 or more per cent, depending upon temperature, and other storage factors.

Vitamin A as found in fish oils is subject to destruction, depending upon certain chemical and physical factors. This fact has created considerable discussion regarding the stability of this factor when fish oils are incorporated in mixed feeds. While it is generally recognized that some destruction of Vitamin A from fish oils occurs when mixed in feeds, not a great deal of authentic information on the rate and extent of destruction has been presented. Dr. G. S. Fraps, of the Texas station, in a personal communication, stated that they found "that practically all the Vitamin A had disappeared from cod liver oil when mixed with feed after storage for four weeks at 7 degrees or at 28 degrees C." Work in progress at the Ohio station does not corroborate the findings of the Texas investigators. The Ohio experiments

carried out on chicks with a low-fat ration show that there is a loss of Vitamin A but that the loss or destruction was not complete (100 per cent) even after a storage of six months at room temperature. Further work on this problem is in progress.

## The Maritime Strike

Starting on the Pacific Coast the walk out of seamen and longshoremen has spread to the Gulf and Atlantic coasts.

At many ports shipping is completely tied up. On Oct. 31, 136 ships were tied up in Pacific ports.

Vandals boarded the steamer Oregon at Portland one night and turned the fire hose on the wheat cargo. In this case the demand was that

the crew's living quarters aboard ship be changed. A federal inspector reported the quarters only needed scrubbing.

To prevent congestion on their lines the railroad companies are placing embargoes on movement of freight to the ports. The Union Pacific has embargoed all traffic consigned to be reconsigned or in care of any dock, wharf, elevator or steamship line at North Pacific ports for movement beyond these ports; also all traffic consigned to be reconsigned or intended for delivery to any dock, wharf, elevator or steamship line at Los Angeles harbor for movement beyond.

Shippers are fearful of having to pay excessive demurrage. Grain trading at Spokane has come to a standstill. Many interior flour mills are closing.

# 600-12,090 Pounds to Bushels

Large  
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Type

No  
Eye  
Strain

| Direct Reduction Grain Tables |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |            |            |            |            | 32 |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----|
| 32 lbs. per bushel—OATS       |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |            |            |            |            | 48 |
| 600-18.2                      | 1000-24.1 | 1500-36.2 | 2000-48.3 | 2500-60.4 | 3000-72.5 | 3500-84.6 | 4000-96.7 | 4500-108.8 | 5000-120.9 | 5500-133.0 | 6000-145.1 | 56 |
| 600-18.2                      | 1000-24.1 | 1500-36.2 | 2000-48.3 | 2500-60.4 | 3000-72.5 | 3500-84.6 | 4000-96.7 | 4500-108.8 | 5000-120.9 | 5500-133.0 | 6000-145.1 | 60 |
| 600-18.2                      | 1000-24.1 | 1500-36.2 | 2000-48.3 | 2500-60.4 | 3000-72.5 | 3500-84.6 | 4000-96.7 | 4500-108.8 | 5000-120.9 | 5500-133.0 | 6000-145.1 | 70 |
| 600-18.2                      | 1000-24.1 | 1500-36.2 | 2000-48.3 | 2500-60.4 | 3000-72.5 | 3500-84.6 | 4000-96.7 | 4500-108.8 | 5000-120.9 | 5500-133.0 | 6000-145.1 | 75 |

Reducing pounds to bushels without loss of time or expensive errors during the rush of grain to market is accomplished by the use of Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables. These 12 tables are printed from large clear type on seven cards of heavy six ply tough check and so arranged that all reductions for each grain are exposed at one time.

The correct number of bushels and pounds over in any weight of grain from 600 to 12,090 pounds is shown at the immediate right of the given weight. Open spaces between groups of five weights and rules between columns minimize the opportunity for error in reading.

The seven cards are 10¾x12¾ inches with marginal index and spiral wire bound across top so as to facilitate quick reference to any table. No calculations necessary. These convenient tables show the reduction of any weight from 600 to 12,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10 pound breaks. Weight 2 lbs. Prices \$1.50 plus postage. Order 3275 Spiral.

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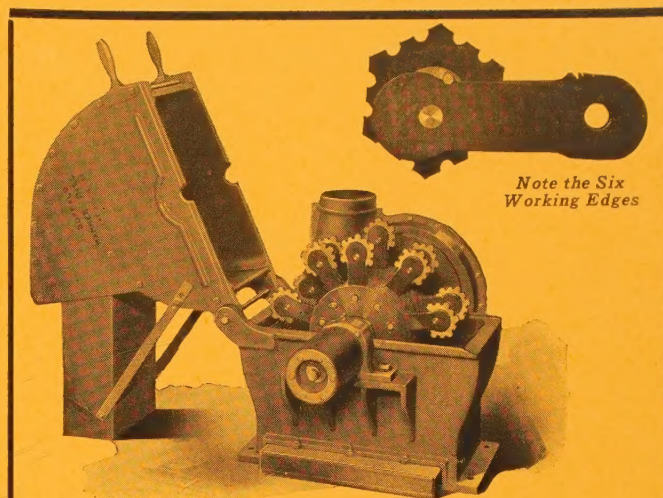
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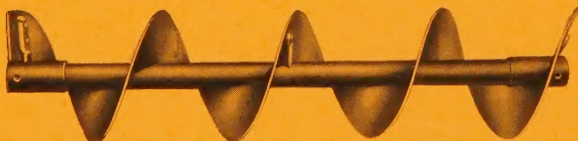
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